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ATA REPORTS, COMMENTS ON OPEC PRICE INCREASE DECISION

AU291650 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 29 (ATA)--It is reported that the oil ministers of the oil exporting countries, included in the OPEC, met in Geneva recently. At the end of the meeting it was decided that the price of oil of their countries be increased by up to 8.7 percent.

It should be emphasized that this increase of the price of oil was made despite the opposition [and] the pressure exercised by various imperialist powers, chiefly the United States of America, which greatly profit from the oil of the countries of this organization. As is known, the United States of America and the other capitalist countries are actually in the grip of grave energy crisis, expressed in the marked shortage of oil and other necessary fuels for their industry. In these conditions they demand from the OPEC countries to freeze the price of oil, or at least to increase it very little. The United States of America pursues towards this organization a policy ranging from flatteries down to open threats for the use of violence. Recently, the American Senator Javits stated that the "United States of America must force OPEC by all means not to increase the prices of oil," a thing which is an expression of the common language of open threats of the U.S. imperialists when their neocolonialist interests are affected.

The undermining role of Saudi Arabia in OPEC, the representative of which opposed the new increase of oil price at the recent meeting, should not be left unmentioned. A reactionary regime, the pronounced pro-U.S. tendencies of which are well known, is in power in Saudi Arabia.

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON FRG NEO-NAZI ELEMENTS

AU261817 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The revanchists in Bonn, in addition to reinforcing their military machine and expanding their economic activity abroad, are encouraging the dissemination of Nazism in the country. With the tolerance and encouragement by the revanchists, the neo-Nazi groups develop their activity freely. They organize rallies and hold meetings at which they spread the neo-Nazi spirit among the youth.

According to data furnished by the press, the number of neo-Nazi groups and organizations is estimated at about 150. They have recruited more than 28,000 young people. They already have their own press organs and publish 120 newspapers and magazines with a circulation of hundreds of thousands of copies. Included among them is also the magazine (DER STURM).

These neo-Nazi groups have their representatives up to the highest level of state organs as well as in various institutions of the country. Members of the neo-Nazi groups commit terrorist and criminal acts. They rob banks, weapons stores and so forth. Clear eloquent evidence of this is the increasing number of crimes committed by neo-Nazi elements. According to available data, in 1977 the West German neo-Nazi elements committed 300 criminal acts, while last year the number of crimes committed by them reached 600, that is, twice as many.

The resumption of neo-Nazi activities has given rise to anxiety and fear among the common people of West Germany. Through demonstrations, rallies and meetings the common West German people increasingly protest the spread of neo-Nazism. They demand prohibition of neo-Nazi organizations and groups which have spread their activity throughout the country.

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES CHINA'S 'MILITARY COURSE'

AU291723 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

["Behind the 'Modernizations' Lurks the Militarist Course of the Beijing Rulers"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 29 (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which says among others:

China, like every other power with imperialist ambitions, tries with all its means and fights for markets and spheres of influence in the world. The perfidious and barbarous attack against Vietnam, as well as the latest aggressive acts against Laos, undertaken by the Beijing rulers, fully confirm the chauvinist, hegemonic and social-imperialist aims of their policy. "The great ambition of the Chinese leaders to transform their country into a superpower as soon as possible and to establish its hegemony everywhere, especially in the so-called Third World," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book 'Imperialism and the Revolution'; "has impelled them to make incitement of inter-imperialist war the basis of their strategy and foreign policy." The militarization of the economic and social life now taking place in that country on the basis of this strategy and of this policy, clearly speaks of this.

Deng Xiaoping, Hua Guofeng and all the chieftains of their group loudly trumpet from the national and international rostrums the aims of the economic policy they are pursuing, aims which have been codified in the so-called "Four Modernizations." They present his code of "modernizations" as a "socialist", "revolutionary" economic platform, but facts shed full light on the reactionary and counterrevolutionary character of these "modernizations." They show that the Chinese revisionists have long since been working and are feverishly working to militarize their economy to put it more and more on a war footing. At a time when the Chinese revisionists speak about the grave wounds of their economy, they rank among the first countries in the world as far as the military expenditure is concerned. Various data reveal that the direct weight of the military expenditure in the state budget of China is estimated at more than 40 percent, without including here the supplementary expenditure made and being made of late for the aggressive wars it is waging in Indochina. Even though the Chinese economy is in a miserable condition and the level of the living conditions of the working masses is among the lowest, the Chinese war industry and its military potential have increased and are increasing at rapid rates. If the phenomena of stagnation and recession in production are evident everywhere, in the war industry the opposite has been and is the case.

The article emphasizes further on that the Chinese revisionists aim at "squeezing" the Chinese economy and people in the service of their global strategy to realize the imperial dreams, inherited vital interests of their people; they trade on everything and with everybody, suffice that they realize this aim. Even though the Chinese economy lacks evergy resources, Beijing has employed the game of oil, increasing its export with speculating prices to accumulate currency reserves, and what is more important, exploiting the difficulties the energy crisis has created in the capitalist industrialized countries and more deeply plunging itself into the quagmire of this crisis, has sold oil to these countries with the condition to buy arms and military equipment in exchange, as has been the case with several NATO member countries.

The pragmatism of the militarist policy of the Chinese revisionists recognizes no principles and bounds. They bartered and continue to unscrupulously barter away their national territories suffice [as received] that they maintain the doors of collaboration with international capital open, and through trade and currency speculations, they draw the profits they need for their plans for the militarization of the country. These people, who did not hesitate to violate the martyr land of Vietnam, have left up till now and continue to leave under the dominations of foreigners Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. As Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes in the book "Imperialism and the Revolution", besides the open relations it carries on in the light of the day, the Chinese Government is interested in developing its disguised trafficking with the American imperialists, the British, Japanese and other imperialists, through these three doors. This disguised trafficking through Hong Kong and Macao has long been used by China on a broad scale for collaboration even with the most reactionary regimes of the world. As various organs of the world press affirm, China has established secret relations with the racist regime of South Africa for more than ten years now, and is supplied by it, through Hong Kong, with important strategic materials it employs for the production of various kinds of weapons.

In order to implement the militarist policy of the four "modernizations", the Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng group has commenced the big parade of close collaboration, in the first place, with American imperialism, and, in general, with the industrialized countries of world imperialism, on which it seeks to be based and profit politically and economically, and with the aid of their capital and credits, increase the military and thermonuclear potential of China, powerfully develop, as it hopes, its war economy, putting up for auction the assets and human resources of the Chinese people. The numerous reciprocal visits at various levels feverishly organized by both sides, the alliances struck and the agreements concluded and being concluded between them, bear precisely the seal of this policy. And those who are running faster in this marathon are the generals, military experts, high ranking advisers on problems of "defence". The most esteemed visitors to Beijing have been the generals, admirals and "strategists" from the Pentagon, NATO, from Tokyo, London and Bonn. But the visit of the Beijing military envoys of the "self-defense offensive", disguised as economic, scientific and cultural delegations, are not lacking either. The Chinese social imperialists, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT concludes, do their utmost to perfect themselves to be able to enter into the orbit of rivalry with the other superpowers, to realize their hegemonic and expansionist ambitions.

## BRIEFS

GREEK EMBASSY RECEPTION--Evstathios Nicopoulos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana, tonight gave a reception at the Dajti Hotel on the occasion of Greece's national holiday. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Nesip Ibrahimi, Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee chairman, and others, including heads and officials of foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Tirana. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU]

DEPARTURE OF KOSOVO TROUPE--The troupe of Kosovo singers from Prishtina radio and television led by Fahredin Gunga, director of Prishtina radio and television, left Albania today. The troupe was seen off by cadres from artistic and cultural institutions. The Kosovo artists performed in several districts during their tour of Albania. They also visited economic and cultural institutions in Tirana, Shkoder, Durres, Gjirokaster and Sarande districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Zhivkov Luncheon

AU291537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov today gave a luncheon at the Boyana Residence for Christoph van der Klaauw, Dutch foreign minister. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, members of the government [words indistinct] the officials accompanied the Dutch foreign ministers and the ambassadors of the two countries, Ivan Kyulev and Lodwijk Gelpke, were also present. During the friendly luncheon Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Christoph van der Klaauw proposed toasts.

Talks With Zhivkov, Bonev

LD291620 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, Mr Christoph van der Klaauw.

Mr Zhivkov gave a positive appraisal of the results of the Bulgarian-Dutch talks held here between the Dutch foreign minister and his Bulgarian colleague Petur Mladenov.

Questions concerning bilateral cooperation and problems of the international situation were discussed during the meeting.

Considerable attention was paid to the questions of detente and disarmament and the preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. Views were exchanged also on the situation in some sensitive parts of the world.

This afternoon the Dutch foreign minister had a meeting with the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Vladimir Bonev.

Mr Bonev and Mr van der Klaauw laid stress on the significance of the good contacts between the parliaments of the two countries and their contribution to the further development of Bulgaro-Dutch relations.

Van der Klaauw Press Conference

AU292119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw met Bulgarian and foreign journalists at one of the halls of the Sofia VIP Hotel. He spoke about some of the items discussed with his Bulgarian colleague Petur Mladenov. Svetoslav Tsvetkov reports the following:

[Tsvetkov--begin recording] Minister van der Klaauw stressed that he was particularly satisfied with the talks, which were held in a frank and constructive spirit. Both ministers agreed that the trade contacts between Bulgaria and the Netherlands were good but that they can become even better. The prospects for a broader economic and scientific-technical cooperation were also discussed. These prospects are also a good basis for the development of the political relations between the two countries.

The Dutch foreign minister also emphasized in his statement that "in the wide range of issues we have discussed, we established that the two countries showed an equally strong wish to work for stability and peace in Europe and for strengthening the measures for disarmament as well as for nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and for limiting tests of them."

In reply to questions posed by journalists about a development of closer interaction and cooperation between Bulgaria and Dutch companies and enterprises, Minister van der Klaauw said that the Netherlands will talk with pleasure about such cooperation which will undoubtedly be of interest and benefit to both countries. [end recording]

Dutch Minister's Reception

AU292120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw has given a reception at the Sofia VIP Hotel. Members of the State Council, leaders of public, political and mass organizations and deputy ministers attended the reception.

Van der Klaauw Dinner for Mladenov

AU292126 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw and his wife today gave an official dinner at the Sofia VIP Hotel in honor of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and his wife. Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ambassadors of the two countries, Ivan Kyulev and Lodewijk Gelpke, attended the dinner. During the friendly dinner, the two foreign ministers proposed toasts.

BTA Announcement

AU292115 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--The official visit of the Dutch foreign minister, Mr Christoph A. van der Klaauw, ended here today.

In the announcement on the results of the talks between the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, and his Dutch colleague, submitted for publication here, stress is laid on the satisfaction of the two statesmen with the firendly atmosphere and constructive spirit of the dialogue which they evaluate as very useful and fruitful. The significance of the Bulgaro-Dutch talks for the deepening of mutual understanding and the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries is emphasized.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the Netherlands are of the opinion that bilateral relations in the different spheres are developing favourably and express their willingness for the further strengthening of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr van der Klaauw paid special attention to the further development of the process of detente in all its aspects, as well as to the questions connected with measures for disarmament in the field of nuclear and conventional weapons.

It is pointed out in the announcement that the two foreign ministers also discussed other important international issues such as the Middle East crisis, the situation in the continent of Africa, in Southeast Asia, Cyprus, etc.

During the visit Minister Christoph van der Klaauw was received by the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, and by the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Vladimir Bonev. Late tonight the Dutch foreign minister leaves Bulgaria.

CAMBODIA'S ROS SAMAY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU291600 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--The visiting here delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), led by Ros Samay, secretary general of the CC of KNUFNS, gave a news conference here yesterday.

I would like to thank you for the cordial welcome in Bulgaria. Words fail me to express my good feelings for your country," said Mr Ros Samay.

He told about the antihuman pro-Beijing nature of the toppled Pol Pot and Ieng Sari regime [words indistinct] (?stressed) that in the three years of its rule this clique exterminated physically over three million people. "On April 17, (?1976) Pol Pot stepped into power in Kampuchea. On this date Maoism entered the country to do away with the people of Kampuchea. Our country didn't have another period in her history, as barbarous as this one. During these three years Pol Pot and Ieng Sari brought to the country thousands of Chinese advisers who were entrusted with the top offices. On their part these advisers brought to Kampuchea tons of weaponry, which was used against the Kampuchean people and the people of the neighbouring countries. On January 7, this year, under the leadership of the KNUFNS, the people of Kampuchea toppled the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sari", said Mr Samay.

Answering the question about Thai-Kampuchean relations, Mr Samay said: "Thailand is an ASEAN country. Its government now fears Kampuchean invasion. I must assure you that we are far from any such thought. On the contrary, we have very good feelings for the Thai people".

In conclusion Ros Samay expressed the gratitude of the Kampuchean people to Bulgaria and the other socialist countries for their timely and active help. "I would also like to express the gratitude of Kampuchea to Vietnam, as part of the socialist community, for the (?socialist) internationalism it shows towards Kampuchea", added the KNUFNS secretary general.

LUKANOV, AUSTRIA'S ANDROSCH BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS

AU291706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Bulgarian and Austrian delegations have begun at the Lozenets residence in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Austrian by Hannes Androsch, vice chancellor. The economic measures for further expanding and deepening them were outlined.

Lukanov Dinner for Androsch

AU291909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has given an official dinner at the Lozenets Residence in Sofia for Hannes Androsch, Austrian vice chancellor.

Belcho Belchev, minister of finance; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister, and deputy ministers were also present.

During the friendly dinner Andrey Lukanov and Hannes Androsch proposed toasts to the further expansion of bilateral cooperation.

TELEVISION AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY SIGNED IN ANKARA

AU292140 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, March 29 (BTA correspondent)--Today the first cooperation agreement was signed here between the televisions of Bulgaria and Turkey. The agreement provides for exchange of programmes to mark major national holidays, news material, films, groups of TV workers and TV shooting crews, and TV specialists. It also provides for mutual participation in major cultural events. Thus for instance, this year Turkish TV crews will directly telecast or will film major international events in Bulgaria, such as the Golden Orpheus pop festival, the medicine films festival in Varna and the TV theatres festival in Plovdiv.

The two parties to the talks agreed to make together several productions. One of these is already under preparation. It will have the Bulgarian Dimitur Avramov and Izzet Joa as directors.

The agreement was signed by Mr Ivan Slavkov, director general of the Bulgarian television and Mr Ialmaz Daadeviren [name as received] director of the Turkish television.

In an interview the director general of the Bulgarian television, Mr Ivan Slavkov, said that the agreement was a result of fruitful business relations established over recent years between the two televisions. He stressed that the new agreement testifies to the two countries' wish to expand their relations in unison with the favourable development of Bulgaro-Turkish interstate relations. Mr Ivan Slavkov said that this agreement was the 44th agreement in the 25-year long existence of the Bulgarian television.

In his response Mr Daadeviren said that the Turkish television had signed its second cooperation agreement with a foreign country (Iraq being the first country) and its first agreement with a state from the socialist camp.

STANISHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

AU291146 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On 29 March a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed for Brussels. The delegation will take part in the 23d congress of the Belgian Communist Party. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and responsible associates of the Central Committee.

AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION CONSTITUENT CONGRESS OPENS 29 MARCH

AU291138 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union opened today at Sofia's Universiada Hall. Representatives of the huge army of agrarian workers throughout the country gathered to establish a new and voluntary economic union of state cooperative organizations, united on mutually beneficial bases.

Noted workers, innovators, representatives of scientific-technological disciplines, and agrarian leaders, mechanical workers, producers of fruit and vegetables, cattle raisers, and so forth, came to the congress. During the next 3 days they will be discussing agricultural problems in the light of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee March plenum. Their attention will be focused on issues related to perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of agriculture. This great event in the life of the party, people and our socialist motherland will mark a new and higher stage in the development of agriculture, a stage of sharply increasing agricultural production.

With these thoughts and feelings and inspired by the broad program for ever greater agricultural achievements outlined by the BCP Central Committee, the delegates and guests stood and greeted with stormy and prolonged applause and exclamations Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Peko Takov, Todor Stoychev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov and Nacho Papazov.

The congress was opened by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council. "We all, members of the constitutent congress," said Comrade Petur Tanchev, "are deeply convinced that today's high forum will inscribe a new and bright page in the glorious annals of the cooperative regime in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It will reveal wide horizons for the further progress of our socialist agriculture, for the material and cultural development of the Bulgarian village."

"The most noted party, state and economic leaders of our country, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, have been elected delegates to this exceptionally important congress. Among us we have the worthiest representatives of the working people in agriculture, the food industry, agricultural machine building and the sciences, the pioneers of the cooperative system, heroes of socialist labor, noted figures, scientists and specialists who have contributed to the complete victory of the cooperative system and the consistent implementation of the Leninist April party agrarian policy."

Petur Tanchev declared the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union opened.

Afterwards, on the proposal of the conference which took place yesterday, the leading congress organs were elected: the working Presidium, Secretariat, drafting commissions and mandate commission. The following agenda of the congress was unanimously adopted:

1--Report on the creation of the National Agroindustrial Union of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, will report.
2--Adoption of a charter of the agroindustrial union.
3--Election of the central organs of the National Agroindustrial Union.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, took the floor on the first matter on the agenda. Greeted with exceptional cordiality and prolonged applause and exclamations, Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a report on the creation of the National Agroindustrial Union. The report was broadcast live.

The debates on the report started after the intermission. The floor was taken by Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug committee first secretary; Ivanka Bikova, deputy chairman of the agroindustrial complex in Yabulnitsa, Lovech Okrug; Kiril Dochev, chairman of the executive committee of the Ruse Okrug people's council; and Nikolay Zhizhev, first secretary of the BCP Burgas Okrug committee.

Continuation of Congress

AU292112 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--The constituent congress of the agroindustrial union continued its work in the afternoon hours with more statements. Directors of agro-industrial complexes and research organizations, statesmen and economists, agricultural specialists and cooperative workers debated on the basic tasks the new union is to be entrusted with and on the means through which efficiency and quality are to be raised. All the delegates unanimously approved the principles laid down in the report of Mr Zhivkov, pointing out to the correctness of the BCP's agrarian policy at the present stage.

"An indisputable advantage of the new union is the fact that its entire work has been placed on an economic basis and on the principles of the commodity-money relationship. The switch to economically-motivated management methods in agriculture gives birth to new and more favourable preconditions for higher achievements in that basic economic branch. Self-sufficiency and pay according to end economic results--these and other economic levers are to play a major role in overcoming the discrepancy between the available material-and-technological base and the unsatisfactory degree of its utilization," said Prime Minister Stanko Todorov, who expatiated upon the application of the new economic mechanism. Further on he stressed the necessity to strengthen the links between the National Agroindustrial Union and the other branches of the [words indistinct]. The speaker elaborated on the need to improve contractual relations. The efforts to further increase yields in plant-growing and output in animal husbandry with the view to meeting the internal demands and to boosting agricultural exports to the maximum possible extent, were what Mr Stanko Todorov termed the key task of the branch.

The Bulgarian prime minister pointed out that this year's plan had been drafted upon the new economic mechanism. This provides for the farm produce to rise by about 7 per cent, and labour efficiency by about 20 per cent. "The construction of large-scale agroindustrial complexes and industrial-agrarian complexes opened up wide vistas for the application of industrial methods and technologies in agriculture," said Mr Vurban Dzhambov, chairman of the farm machine-building committee. He went on to say that the new economic mechanism and the multi-shift utilization of machinery calls for extra measures with which to improve the organization of labour. Speaking about the farm machinery output, he said that at present Bulgaria was making every effort to update its output in every branch, to manufacture only high-performance machines.

In his speech Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, greeted all the participants in the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union on behalf of all the members of the Agrarian Union. He stressed that this new form secured excellent conditions and a wide scope for action and promotion of the principle of socialist democratism in agricultural management under the conditions of building up the advanced socialist society, secured the development of the cooperative principles, experience and traditions which were deeply rooted in the Bulgarian peasant mentality. Pointing out that the newly-founded union was to become one of the most powerful economic formations in Bulgaria, Mr Petur Tanchev said that just like before, the members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union together with the communists would carry out the far-sighted agrarian policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union dwelt further on the need to stabilize the work force in agriculture and to raise the expert use of executives on whom the tasks of implementing the new, higher state dependend to a major extent. Tomorrrow the congress [words indistinct] in session again.

BRIEFS

TOWN RENAMED--On the occasion of the renaming of Novi Krichim Town "Stamboliyski," a festive meeting was held tonight attended by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, and by Ivan Panev, first secretary fo the Plovdiv Okrug party committee, as well as by other town and okrug leaders. "Comrade Peko Takov read a decree issued by the State Council stating that the city of Novi Krichim is being renamed Stamoboliyski Town." Comrade Petur Tanchev greeted the citizens on behalf of the State Council and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of the renaming of their town after the immortal leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 79 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN--Sofia, March 13 (BTA)--The constituent session of the intergovernmental joint commission on economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan ended its work here today. Upon signing the final document at the meeting the leaders of the two delegations made statements to journalists. They were unanimous in assessing that the economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and Japan are developing on an ascending line and that in recent years a lot has been done to expand and deepen the contacts between the business circles. On March 12 and 13 the two delegations exchanged information on the economic possibilities of the two sides. The present situation of cooperation and the prospects for its further development were also dwelt upon. In the future, along with increasing trade, greater attention will be paid to the joint economic activity in third countries and to industrial joint production. Mr Masuo Takashia, Japanese deputy foreign minister, was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP CC Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 13 Mar 79 AU]

DELEGATION TO BRAZIL--A Bulgarian delegation composed of Mitko Grigorov, State Council deputy chairman; Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, and Purvan Chernev, Bulgarian ambassador to Brazil, will attend the ceremonies connected with the assumption of his post by the new president of Brazil, Joao Baptista de Oliveria Figueiredo. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Mar 79 AU]

PLAQUE FOR ALLENDE--Sofia, March 13(BTA)--A bas-relief plaque in memory of Salvador Allende was inaugurated here today. "A loyal son of the Chilean people, who laid down his life for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress", is written on the plaque. At the inauguration meeting of the Sofia public Mr Peko Takov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, delivered a speech. He underlined the unreserved support of the Bulgarian people and their solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people. Mr Clodomiro Almeida, executive secretary of the popular unity bloc emigrant bureau, spoke in reply. He arrived here specially for the inauguration ceremony. [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Mar 79 AU]

LEADERS AT FUNERAL--The funeral of the Bulgarian people's artist and composer Georgi Dimitrov was held in Sofia today. Present at the funeral ceremony were Aleksandur Lilov, Drazha Vulcheva, Georgi Yordanov and representatives of creative unions and mass organizations. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO 'SEPARATE' EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

RUDE PRAVO

AU291550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "A Mine Under the Peace Efforts"]

[Text] There was conspicuously little exultation and rejoicing during the solemn signing of the separate agreement between Israel and Egypt on the White House lawn, in spite of the spring sun and the meticulous work of the protocol staff. President Carter even had to organize the inevitable shaking of hands between the new, and from now on official, friends--Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin. Each of them realized what storm of aversion and indignation the agreement is reaping in the Arab world and how slight are the hopes that it will be supported on the international scale.

What is the value of the paper bearing the signatures of Presidents Carter and As-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin?

The agreement neither eliminates nor mitigates the pivotal focus of the long-standing crisis in the Middle East--the demand to settle the legitimate claims of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state. On the contrary, the agreement pours a menacing quantity of flammable matter on the problem.

The provisions of the agreement on the Palestinian question are so ridiculous and naive as to be an outright insult to the Palestinian people and the world public. They do not at all correspond to the gravity of the problem. Egypt and Israel have committed themselves to start negotiations on the occupied Arab territories in the so-called West Bank of Jordan and in Gaza 1 month after signing the agreement and to establish a timetable for granting autonomy to a part of the Palestinian people living under the bondage of Israeli occupants in the course of 1 year.

But what do As-Sadat and Begin want to negotiate?

Israel inexorably declares that it will not permit the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on its borders. Israel does not even want to hear anything about Palestinian sovereignty and statehood. It does not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and its prime minister treats it--as demonstrated in Washington--to the grossest insults.

The question of decisive importance reads with whom is it actually that As-Sadat and Begin want to negotiate? Israel and Egypt do not have a partner. Among the Palestinian representatives there is no politician--neither in the resistance movement abroad nor in the occupied homeland--who would be willing to talk with Egypt and Israel on the basis of the Washington agreement. And should such a politician appear, in the eyes of the Palestinians he would be nothing but a quisling [kilaborant] and they will treat him accordingly.

At the very moment when it was signed the Egyptian-Israeli treaty thus directly ruled out the solution of the Palestinian question. In its overall impact it even functions as an explosive, in this respect. In an interview for the U.S. CBS television station PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat pronounced the following words of warning: "If you push a cat into the corner, it will fight, but you are not pushing a cat but a tiger."

If we survey the whole agreement it becomes clearer than clear that President as-Sadat signed a document of c a p i t u l a t i o n. For leaving the front of struggle for the just Arab cause, the Arab front of resistance against Israeli aggression, Egypt received nothing but the sand conquered by force by the Israeli Army.

The Middle East conflict never was an isolated dispute between Egypt and Israel. It has always been and continues to be, in its concrete form, a battle of the Palestinians and all Arab neighbors of Israel against the military expansiveness, nationalism, chauvinism and selfish territorial goals of the Israeli bourgeoisie. If President as-Sadat has given up this battle and has even begun to act against the interests of his former fellow fighters and the ideas on which the Egyptian revolution was born, then it is nothing but a capitulation and--as the indignant Arab patriots justly say--a b e t r a y a l.

It is difficult to say what benefits Egypt gained. For the time being only U.S. weapons and the scarcely encouraging role of a new gendarme of U.S. policy in the region. Economic aid, possibly, too. But all this together is more than dubious and the very meager gains will not make up for the serious decline of President as-Sadat's prestige on the international scale and in the Arab world and for the great foreign political difficulties, which can have a multifaceted impact on the Egyptian domestic political situation.

Only Israel profited from the agreement. With the help of the United States it defeated its strongest rival--Egypt--and, naturally, strengthened its position with the other Arab states, to say nothing of the enormous financial and material aid which the United States had to pay to Israel as a counter-weight for the so-called concessions, that is for the willingness to relinquish at all to Egypt its occupied territories.

The situation into which the United States has fallen is so confusing that even the White House is not likely to be sure whether the United States really gained the advantages in the Middle East that it strove to achieve. On the one hand the United States bought the strongest Arab state--to be more exact, the person of President as-Sadat--but on the other hand the U.S. policy has to face growing hostility and criticism in the crushing majority of states of the Arab world, anti-American moods are reinforced and actions take place that could have a palpable impact on the position of the United States in the region.

The White House appears to be entangled in the crisis not only through exhaustingly draining economic commitments amounting to billions of dollars but also through commitments of a dangerous military and political nature.

A safe and true peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by way of a collective effort of all nations and states in the region and interested parties. Agreements at the expense of others and profit-and power-seeking speculations act as a mine placed under the peace endeavor.

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE

AU291537 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 27 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Paval Sar article: "Against Separate Treaty"]

[Excerpts] At first glance, there is an obvious endeavor on the part of the Saudis to dissociate themselves from the United States. [paragraph continues]

The Saudis rejected the U.S. plan to deploy the F-15 fighter aircraft on their territory's kingdom, Kamal Adham, the former chief of Saudi Arabia's espionage service who is known for his close contacts with the CIA, was recently released from the circle of King Khalid's advisors. And, finally, after Brezinski's visit the paper AN-NADWA flatly wrote: "The United States should realize that indignation against it is growing in the Middle East. This is so because it is trying to assert solutions that bring the region closer to the brink of war." Furthermore, Saudi Arabia is obviously trying to improve relations with its Arab neighbors, as indicated by the treaty on security with Iraq that was signed at the beginning of February. On the other hand, however, one cannot expect the Saudis to manifest their opposition to the Egyptian separatism through some radical measures. They are not likely to completely cease supporting As-Sadat, fearing that they might experience a fate similar to that of the shah of Iran. Similarly, they will probably not be overly inclined to listen to the calls for a new oil embargo against the West. They are not likely to part with the United States once and for all, being too much dependent on them militarily and technologically, but nonetheless they will maintain a greater distance from the United States so as not to provoke their Arab neighbors and Islamic fellow-believers against themselves. They will, therefore, support the right of the Palestinians for self-determination and, above all, the return of East Jerusalem to Arab hands. Because they regard themselves as the guardians of Islamic belief.

## Student Demonstrations

LD282040 Prague CTK in English 1751 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Arab and other foreign students studying in Prague staged demonstrations in front of the Egyptian and U.S. Embassies here today against the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

They carried banners with inscriptions describing the treaty as betrayal, and chanted slogans denouncing the capitulatory policy of President Anwar as-Sadat. The students handed to the embassies protest resolutions, stressing that real and just peace in the Middle East requires effort of all sides involved.

The demonstrators also protested against U.S. efforts to expand its influence in the Middle East and to solve the situation in the area at the cost of the Arab people of Palestine.

## Arab Embassies' Response

AU281420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report in the column "Brief Reports": "On the Separate Treaty"]

[Text] Representatives of the embassies of Iraq, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Syria and the head of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Prague paid a visit yesterday to the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia. They reported on the positions of their governments in connection with the signing of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Prague Press Conference

LD292124 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty signed in Washington last Monday with the U.S. blessing is a treacherous and capitulatory document, Iraqi Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir said here today opening a press conference on the situation in the Middle East after the signing of the separate treaty.

The conference, organized by the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists at the request of Arab representative missions in Czechoslovakia, was attended by the Iraqi ambassador, Libyan Ambassador Ramadan Mustafa Salah, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of People's Yemen Mansur 'Abd Yusuf, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Syria Ghassan Rislan, Algerian Counsellor Chabane Oumani, and head of the PLO office in prague Atif 'Abu Bakr.

The Iraqi ambassador compared the Egyptian-Israeli treaty to the Munich agreement of 1938 and said that due to this humiliating treaty the Arab people now has to face one of the most serious plots in its modern history.

He condemned the policy of the As-Sadat leadership in Egypt which harms the interests of Egypt, restricts its economic and political independence and severs its bonds with the Arab states.

The Iraqi ambassador recalled that As-Sadat pursues a policy which is directed against (?instructions) of the Arab summits in Algiers and Rabat and which marked the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in full harmony with the course of Zionism and (?colonialism).

The Iraqi ambassador expressed the conviction that this plot against the just Arab cause and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians is doomed to absolute failure.

He recalled that the U.S. strategy in the [few words indistinct] was dealt heavy blows by the victory of the Iranian revolution and the demonstration of the united Arab stand at last year's summit conference in Baghdad [few words indistinct] by the further intensification of the Palestine resistance (?movement which) is also why U.S. imperialism increased its efforts for the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and through it to protect its interests and weaken the positions of the Arab progressive forces, split the Arab unity and mar the efforts aimed at the implementation of the rights of the people of Palestine to self-determination.

The Iraqi ambassador also appreciated at the press conference here today the friendly stand and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The representatives of the Arab countries stressed the necessity of a joint course of the Arab states and all progressive forces of the world against the Egyptian-Israeli capitulatory accords.

Head of the PLO office in Prague Atif Abu Bakr stressed that the Palestinian people will continue by all means in the struggle for the implementation of its legitimate rights. He also expressed himself against the so-called autonomy offered by the treaty.

He highly appreciated tha stand of the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, on the problems of the Middle East and stated that these states stand firmly on the side of the Arab people and give proof of this support every day. The relations between the socialist countries and the Palestinian resistance are an example of friendly relations between two revolutionary movements. It is necessary to further strengthen cooperation between the Arab states and the socialist community Atif Abu Bakr said.

The Libyan Ambassador Ramadan Mustafa Salah told the press conference that the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty is the basis of a military alliance between the two countries directed against the progressive Arab forces, including the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Syrian Charge D'Affaires a.i. Rislan expressed himself in favor of a systematic implementation of the conclusions of the Baghdad summit conference as regards the political and economic isolation of Egypt.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS OPEC DECISION, U.S. WASTAGE

LD281438 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] As we have already informed you, the OPEC countries at their meeting in Geneva yesterday decided to raise the price of oil by 9 percent. Here is Michal Berko with more details about this decision:

The decision will come into force in 3 days, on 1 April. According to the decision adopted by the OPEC countries last December, the price of oil was to rise gradually in the course of this year by 14.5 percent. The present decision, however, is unequivocally linked with the signing of the separate Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. It is one of the first tangible effects of prompt political decisionmaking in the Arab countries.

It can be said that to some extent this is a compromise because certain Arab countries proposed an immediate 20 percent increase and even more. Even though this decision has been motivated by the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, one cannot ignore further facts which complete the picture of the motives underlying this decision. First of all, the 9 percent increase corresponds to the inflation level and the drop in the dollar's value. Second, it is an anwer to speculations by U.S. oil companies with the sale of oil which, after the suspension of Iranian oil supplies, began to sell oil and crude at $20 to $22 per barrel. The decisive thing, however, is generally considered to be the decisive thing, however, is generally considered to be the irresponsible and hazardous energy policy of the United States, which is the greatest consumer of world oil supplies yet has the lowest prices on the home market. Discontent with this state of affairs was on many occasions expressed even by West European leaders. President Carter promised to adjust prices on the U.S. domestic market to world prices. Yet he had not done this to date. Moreover, he promised that the United States would curtail oil imports. Facts, however, show that following his energy measures the consumption of oil reached a record level--21 million barrels a day.

Someone has to pay for this wastage and this is being done chiefly by consumers in other countries. Shortly after the announcement of the rise in oil prices the effects became evident: Austria scrapped the existing discount on hightest gas. Its price was raised by 30 groschen at midnight and no one rules out that by summer the price of gas will rise by 10 percent or more, and not only in Austria.

The International Air Transport Association has already begun consultations on raising air fares. The energy ministers of EC countries are meeting in Brussels to discuss what economic steps to take in accordance with preliminary estimates, because the current oil price increase will require an additional $4 billion and this will have an adverse effect on the balance of payments of the West European countries and will slow down economic growth by almost half of 1 percent. The question of energy saving is thus becoming the key question of the entire world economy.

DZUR RECEIVES NEW SOVIET FORCES COMMANDER

LD291753 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, today received Maj Gen Mikhail Goglev, new chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia. Eugen Thurzo, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, was also present.

Army Gen Martin Dzur also received Lt Gen Konstantin Maksimov, who has ended his tour of duty in this capacity and is leaving Czechoslovkia.

In the course of a comradely conversation, the Czechoslovak minister of national defense wished the new chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces many successes in his responsible work and cordially thanked Lt Gen Konstantin Maksimov for his consistent development of fraternal cooperation between the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the friendly relations with the people of our country.

STROUGAL, KORCAK RECEIVE OUTGOING SOVIET FORCES COMMANDER

LD292146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier, received today in the Hrzan Palace in Prague Lt Gen Konstantin Maksimov, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia. Prior to Lt Gen Konstantin Maksimov's departure from Czechoslovakia, the federal premier cordially praised his significant contribution to developing and strengthening traditional combat friendship between the armies of the two countries and to deepening the international fraternal relations between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

LD291912 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--Prospects for European security are inseparably linked with active economic cooperation for which the European Economic Commission must strive constantly, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda said at the 34th plenary session of the commission here today. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation spoke about the contribution of the European Economic Commission to the development of all-European cooperation, especially as regards the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

He stressed that East-West trade in Europe must be fully normalized and economic relations must not be an instrument of pressure or political inteference. Prime attention must be paid to measures for active cooperation in sectors most important to all states of the area of the European Economic Commission. Preparations must be accelerated for a high-level European assembly to solve problems of the living environment, energy and transport as proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Prerequisites for the convening of a congress on the living environment have already been created and should be used.

Czechoslovakia devotes great attention to activities of the European Economic Commission and is ready to continue exerting effort to promote regional economic cooperation in all spheres, Milos Vejvoda said.

JAKES ADDRESSES PRAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD211916 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The development of socialist agriculture in Czechoslovakia is an excellent victory of the revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party and its Leninist policy, alternate member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes told the 13th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee here today.

He delivered a report of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium on the fulfilment of the conclusions of the 15th communist party congress and other tasks of agriculture and the food industry.

Milos Jakes recalled this year's 30th anniversary of the 9th communist party congress which laid down the general line of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia. He said that the allround development of the society, the sixfold growth of the national income and tenfold growth of industrial output and the growth of the living standard of the population prove that the aims of the Czechoslovak Communist Party are in harmony with the interests of the broadest strata of the society.

The reconstruction of agriculture, the building of socialist agricultural large scale production was an inseparable part of the general line of socialist construction, Milos Jakes further said.

A new material and technological base was created in agriculture and the volume of its basic funds has increased more than four times since 1948. The volume of agricultural production more than doubled. The grain yields per hectare which hardly exceeded 1.5 tons before the socialist reconstruction now reach four tons. Meat production per hectare has increased from less that 60 kilograms to 270 kilograms and that of milk from 338 litres to 795. A realistic basis for improving the living conditions of farmers has been created for gradually bridging the gap between the town and the country.

The new position of cooperative and other farmers is reflected by their active political and public activity. Over 33,000 deputies from among members of cooperative farms now work in local national committees and nearly 2,000 of them participate in the activity of higher elected bodies, Milos Jakes said.

Milos Jakes further spoke of the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the April 1969 session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee which was the starting point for the Marxist-Leninist forces for overcoming the deep intra-party and social crisis, for consolidating the advanced socialism.

He stated that people working in agriculture understand the policy of the Communist Party and actively struggle for its implementation. No rightist and anti-socialist forces succeeded in disrupting the farmers' trust in socialism in the 1968-1969 period of crisis.

He pointed to the fact that despite the unfavourable weather conditions the volume of agricultural production increased by 7.5 per cent in the first three years of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1978), the average annual yield was 8.4 per cent higher than in the 1971-1975 period, the market production of animals for slaughter increased by 9 per cent and that of poultry by 20 per cent.

The merging of cooperative and state farms resulted in the creation of productive economic complexes with better conditions for organizing large scale production and for developing cooperation.

Despite a series of positive results, the demanding tasks of the 6th Five-Year Plan are not being fulfilled completely, Milos Jakes further said.

In the past three years, crop production was not in harmony with the growth of livestock production. Planned production was not achieved in the sphere of roughage, sugar beet, hops, fruit and vegetables. Though the production of grain increased considerably it was still one million tons short of plan mainly due to the low production of maize.

Livestock production developed favourably in general but its growth was not balanced in all spheres (especially the production of beef developed at a lower rate due to the shortage of roughage.

In the food industry, the volume of gross production laid down by the plan was fulfilled at 97.6 per cent in the 1976-1978 period. The chief causes of the failure to fulfil the intentions of the plan in agriculture and the food industry were bad weather conditions, growth of prices on the world market, limited possibilities of buying raw materials and other means, besides subjective shortcomings especially in the management and organization of production, unsystematic implementation of new scientific and technological methods, insufficient utilization of the means of production and the labour force, Milos Jakes said.

Efficiency in agricultural production, too, developed unfavourably, Milos Jakes told the 13th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

In the first two years of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1977) neither the cooperative farms nor the state farms fulfilled the planned volume of profit thus failing to create sufficient resources for further development.

The tasks laid down for the remaining two years of the 6th Five-Year Plan are more demanding than those planned for the previous years, Milos Jakes said. Within these two years the volume of agricultural output is to increase by 7.2 per cent compared with the past year (crop production by 11.1 per cent and livestock production by 3.9 per cent). The food industry market supplies are to increase by 10.8 per cent. In order to fulfil these tasks, the supplies of industrial fertilizer are to be increased to 262 kilograms per hectare. Agiculture is to obtain 17,500 tractors, 1,620 specially adapted trucks, 900 combine harvesters and other equipment. The growth of labour productivity will make it possible to reduce the number of people working in agriculture by 30,000 in the next two years, Milos Jakes said.

Milos Jakes went on to say that while demand for livestock products is increasing, crop production will play a decisive part and is to increase in the next two years substantially faster than livestock production. This will improve the meeting of requirements for feed from domestic sources. Therefore, production of fodder must be increased. Systematic attention will be paid to grain production where a yield of 11.2 million tonnes of grain is set by the plan for this year. The 1980 plan provides for another increase of 200,000 tonnes of grain, while average per hectare yields must be higher than four tonnes.

Milos Jakes said that the state plan sets exacting tasks in sugar beet production, for a long time one of the weakest parts of crop production. One of the ways of reducing Czechoslovakia's dependence on imports is to cut down grain imports and increase production of oleaginous crops. Sixty per cent of requirements for vegetable oils and fats have so far been covered by foreign purchases of raw materials, mainly from the capitalist states. Greater care will be paid to hop production and fruit and vegetable growing, Milos Jakes added.

Expansion of cattle farming is a key problem in livestock production, requiring the acceleration of the reproduction process--by 1980, 97 calves per 100 cows are to be raised. Fulfilment of the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan requires also an increase in the annual milk yield per cow from the present 2,930 litres to 3,050 litres, Milos Jakes said.

He recalled the considerable decline in the past few years of the production of meat and other livestock products by private farmers. Thus, measures were taken to contribute to self-supply in the villages. Milos Jakes said that the food industry is envisaged by the plan to increase its 1979 production by 4.1 per cent, while the essential part will be played by branches processing livestock production, fruit and vegetables.

He said that livestock production is fulfilling its purchase plan, with the exception of milk, and the food industry too has been supplying the market without any major disorders since the beginning of the year. He stressed that agricultural raw materials and food have an ever great political and strategic importance on the world scale and therefore the Czechoslovak economy must concentrate on raising its self-sufficiency in food production. Livestock production will develop on the basis of domestic feeds while grain imports will be reduced.

Dealing with the material and technological development of agriculture, Milos Jakes stressed the need for making effective use of the possibilities of socialist economic integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. He also underlined the need to provide complex mechanization for the harvest of fodder and sugar beet and to ensure necessary machinery for fruit and vegetable growing. It will also be necessary to enlarge the capacity of farm engineering so that its production may cover Czechoslovak requirements and exports to the developing countries in exchange for required raw materials and fulfil obligations ensuing from socialist division of labour.

Czechoslovak agriculture and the food industry have a comparatively strong scientific-research base consisting of some 15,000 experts, Milos Jakes said, stressing the necessity to intensify cooperation with the scientists and experts from other socialist countries and make use of licences. He said it is necessary to improve the system of planned management and develop the process of concentration and specialization and to pay greater attention to effectiveness and quality, more rational use of material and labour. He also said that attention must be paid not to further mergers of farm enterprises but to their internal consolidation.

Milos Jakes said that great attention is being paid to the young generation. By 1985, the number of workers with university and secondary school education in agriculture is to increase from the present 110,000 to 160,000, and in the food industry from 23,000 to 33,000. He also spoke about preparations for the 9th congress of the Unified Agricultural Cooperatives, to be held on April 9-11 in Prague. He also dealt with party work in agriculture and the food industry, and stated that since the 15th communist party congress in 1976, the number of communists in agriculture went up by 15,000 and in the food industry by 3,500. At present, there are 145,000 members and candidates of the communist party (13.9 per cent) working in agriculture and 31,000 communists (14.8 per cent) working in the food industry.

LENART PRESENTS AWARD TO CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY

LD291318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, has conferred the Order of Victorious February on Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, on his 50th birthday in recognition of long years of active and devoted work in party and public offices. The high state distinction was presented in Bratislava today by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The ceremony was further attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and further representatives of the CPSL Central Committee.

Comrade Jozef Lenart then handed Comrade Ludovit Pezlar a letter from the CPSL Central Committee which highly values the activity of the recipient in founding the Union of Slovak Youth following the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army as a pronounced contribution to the struggle for the unity of the youth movement in Czechoslovakia, and his long years of educational, scientific and organizational work at universities and political activity in party offices.

HONECKER, SYRIA'S AL-ASAD EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON TREATY

LD291645 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of Syria, has sent a personal message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in connection with the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. It draws attention to the dangerous aggravation of the situation in the Middle East and stresses that the separate agreements are contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples, as well as to the UN resolutions concerning the solution of the Middle East conflict, and endanger international security. Hafiz al-Asad stresses that the separate agreement takes account neither of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to establish an independent state of its own, nor Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Syrian territories, and consequently does not create the foundation for peace in the Middle East.

In reply Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, emphasizes that the GDR shares its concern at developments in the Middle East following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreements brought about under U.S. patronage. This set of agreements is a serious obstacle on the path toward a just peace in the Middle East. The GDR's unaltered position is that peace in this region can be achieved only if Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, the safeguarding of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to establish a state of its own, as well as the independent existence and security of all states of this region are organically interlinked. Erich Honecker assured Hafiz al-Asad that in the joint political struggle against the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction the GDR will always stand at Syria's side in a spirit of solidarity and support, together with the other states of the socialist community, in the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS COMMUNIST CONGRESSES

To Italian Communist Party

LD300914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The fraternal relations existing between the SED and Italian Communist Party [PCI] deepen continuously, faithful to the legacy of Palmiro Togliatti and Ernst Thaelmann in the joint anti-imperialist struggle. This is stressed in a greetings message by the SED Central Committee signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, and sent to the 15th PCI Congress.

The message continues:

"The 15th PCI Congress is being held at a time when actual socialism is developing successfully, the peoples are winning fresh victories in their struggle for national and social liberation, and the influence of the communist and workers' parties in the capitalist countries is growing steadily. At the same time the most reactionary forces of imperialism with whose policy the position of the Chinese leaders coincides more and more, are conducting a campaign against peace and detente throughout the world."

The SED and PCI take an active stand for calling a halt to the arms race, which is being stepped up by imperialism, and bringing about military detente. Both parties have therefore condemned China's aggression against Vietnam and have affirmed their solidarity with the Vietnamese people, the message says.

To Belgian Communist Party

LD300918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the Belgian Communist Party are linked by fraternal relations of many years standing in the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity and mutual respect. This is stated in a greetings message by the SED Central Committee signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, and sent to the 23d congress of the Belgian Communist Party. The messages expressed gratitude to the Belgian Communists and other progressive democratic forces in the country for their contribution to deepening cooperation between Belgium and the GDR.

The message continues: "In view of the serious threat to world peace resulting from the arms race, which is being stepped up by imperialism, and from the great-power-chauvinist, hegemonistic policy of the Beijing leaders, no effort must be spared to take a resolute stand against all enemies of peace and international security. Our two parties jointly condemn China's execerable war of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The heroic Vietnamese people can be certain of our firm solidarity also in the future."

LANGE-LED SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGIUM

LD292138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--(ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Ingeburg Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Brussels today, for the 23d congress of the Belgian communist Party. It was warmly welcomed by Albert de Cninck, Politburo member and secretary of the Pelgian Communist Party.

HAGER-LED SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROME

LD292140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rome--(ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Rome today, to participate in the 15th PCI congress. It was cordially welcomed by Giorgio Napolitano, member of the National Executive of the PCI Central Committee Secretariat.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES OUTGOING FINNISH AMBASSADOR

LD282350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, received the outgoing Finnish ambassador, Osmo Koch.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the all-round development of trustful relations between the GDR and Finland.

He expressed the firm conviction that the fruitful cooperation between both states will also deepen further in the future in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the interests of their peoples. With this the GDR and Finland correspond in letter and spirit with the CSCE Final Act.

Horst Sindermann handed to Osmo Koch the order "Star of International Friendship" in gold, which was awarded to the Finnish ambassador by the chairman of the GDR State Council.

SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES CONTINUED WITH U.S.

LD282358 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The GDR and the United States will continue the exchange of scientists from both countries for research and study visits up to 1981. An agreement to this effect was signed today in Berlin by the Deputy Minister for University and Technical School Matters Prof Dr Guenter Heidorn, and the director of the U.S. International Research and Exchanges Board, Dr Allen Kassof. Both sides drew attention to the principles of the CSCE Final Act which forms the basis for the new agreement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VIETNAMESE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Tisch Meeting

LD291500 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Talks began in Berlin today between delegations of the FDGB Executive and the General Trade Union Federation of Vietnam. Harry Tisch, Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Executive, gave his assurance that the GDR will continue as before to help the Vietnamese people in their socialist development. It was the main aim of GDR trade unions to strengthen their state and thus increase the defense capacity of the socialist community against all imperialist attacks.

The chairman of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation, Nguyen Van Linh, reported on the successful struggle of his people for freedom and independence. At the same time, he expressed his thanks to the FDGB, the GDR Government and people for their unceasing fraternal support.

Tisch at Berlin Rally

LD292338 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Speech by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, FDGB chairman, at solidarity rally of Berlin workers at Friedrichstadt Palace, Berlin, on 29 March--recorded]

[Text] Dear colleagues, dear comrades and friends. (?It was with a sense of outrage) that on 17 February we had to note that the Beijing clique had begun a heinous war of aggression against long-suffering, heroic Vietnam.

This aggression is a crime against peace and security in the world, it is a [word indistinct] violation of international law, a crime against proletarian internationalism. We count ourselves happy to have among us here in our capital Berlin outstanding representatives of the Vietnamese working class, of Vietnamese workers, after the aggressors have suffered defeat. We welcome a delegation of the Vietnam Trade Union Federation, headed by its chairman Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo. [applause] Dear friends, among the Vietnamese delegation is also comrade [name indistinct], a worker in a publicly-owned enterprise [applause] near the Chinese border. She heroicly fought the Chinese aggressors, is 22 years old, and her husband, who used to do the same work as she, was killed fighting by her side. By expressing our sympathy to [name indistinct] we extend greetings to the whole of the heroic Vietnamese people which, with great determination, courage and bravery, have won an important victory over the aggressors. [applause]

Dear colleagues, we citizens of the GDR fell great sympathy for our borthers in far-off Vietnam. We are following with deep concern their heroic struggle for a happy future in peace and socialism. On all five continents the call "Hands Off Vietnam" can be heard. A wave of solidarity went round the world. In its just struggle, our brothers received, above all from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, active support and aid.

I can tell you, dear Vietnamese comrades, that only a few days after the start of the Chinese aggression the more than 650,000 members of the FDGB and of the Socialist Youth Union in the capital alone donated an additional M 1.5 million for solidarity. Thousands of letters and statements of protest by Berliners affirmed the solidarity with your struggle, and their internationalist attitude. In this way the wave of protest took hold of the whole of our republic. Every enterprise, every hamlet, and every family was stirred. And this solidarity is continuing. We intend to give active help in healing the wounds of war, the wounds of this crime. The FDGB National Executive Presidium has resolved to grant in 1979 an additional M50 million from the FDGB solidarity fund for the direct support of Vietnam. [applause]

Dear Vietnamese comrades; we would like to ask you to convey to our fellow trade unionists in Vietnam the most sincere militant greetings from all GDR trade unionists. Long live proletarian internationalism, long live peace. [applause] Long live the friendship between our fraternal peoples. Long live our Leninist-Marxist militant parties, the SED and VCP. Solidarity with Vietnam--now more than ever! [applause] (?I would like to present to you, dear Vietnamese comrades), a banner bearing the inscription: Friendship, solidarity--now more than ever. [applause]

RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH WEST BERLIN REPRESENTATIVES

LD291456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Another meeting was held today between the head of department in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dr Walter Mueller, and West Berlin Senat delegate, Senator Gerhard Kunze. The discussion dealt with relations between the GDR and West Berlin. The meeting, which took place in the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, was held in a business-like atmosphere.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TREATY

AU291535 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Viktor Palfi article: "Garden Party at the White House; A New Treaty--the Old Problems"]

[Text] It was a smooth performance. Having appended their signatures to the documents effecting a separate peace between Egypt and Israeli, the principal protagonists--the host, U.S. President Carter, who was also the author of the scenario and the producer of the "play," Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin--cordially embraced when they congratulated each other. And the illustrious assembly of guests attending the ceremony staged on the lawn of the White House in Washington politely applauded in acknowledgement of the production. It is not our intention to indulge in cheap derision when we call this interstate act a production. It is justified by the "circus atmosphere"--to coin the phrase used by the London MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL--in its last phase. Almost up to the last moment, President Carter and those around him tried deliberately to create the impression during his visit to the Middle East effecting the treaty that, because of "considerable difficulties," the treaty could hardly be expected to come about. The only reason for this was to make the announcement of the treaty "produce the effect of a bombshell" and to enable President Carter, who has prestige difficulties, to collect kudos of popularity.

It cannot as yet be assessed how far the latter succeeded, but it already can be established that the larger part of the world--and particularly the Arabs--do not regard the tripartite deal conceived at Camp David last September and now finalized as being a genuine peace. Indeed, they do not even regard it as a step toward one, which its creators claim it to be. Not only does the Washington treaty not foster a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, but it expressly hinders such a settlement. However, it is fortunate that separate deals of this nature, which disregard the interests of all parties concerned in the conflict, can never alter the real state of affairs. It remains a fact that the Palestinian Arabs are without a homeland and are not prepared to resign themselves to this. And it is another fact that the Arab world is not prepared to accept the diktat of the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin triangle. These are realistic facts of the Middle East situation that cannot be altered--if they are not taken into consideration--by the signing of a carefully prepared document.

It is easy to recognize the partners' interests attached to a separate peace. In addition to considerations of personal prestige, President Carter was guided, of course, by his country's imperialist interests as well. Iran's departure from the United States' sphere of influence has considerably modified the basic political pattern of the area. The United States now wishes to recast Israel and Egypt in the role of the "gendarme of the region." That is why it forced through their reconciliation, for which it has paid a price amounting to billions of dollars. At the same time, it took the opportunity also to assure its military presence in the Middle East under the pretext of "guaranteeing peace." In principle, Israel has agreed to the establishment of U.S. military bases on its territory. Of course, this will not enhance prospects for comprehensive peace, but aggravate, instead, the tension prevailing in the area.

By his visit to Jerusalem President as-Sadat has embarked on a path he could hardly abandon voluntarily, a path that had to bring him to the present state of complete submission. What does President as-Sadat hope for in exchange for having betrayed the interests of the Palestinian Arabs, accepted the conditions dictated by Israel and isolated his country in the Arab world? The key to his policy of capitulation is to be sought in the fact that As-Sadat is profoundly convinced that only an unequivocal reliance on the West and its financial resources can save his politically unstable regime and the Egyptian economy, which is hovering on the brink of bankruptcy. In conformity with this he has implemented radical changes in his country's domestic and foreign policy, which then have logically led to his paying the grave price for the just-concluded separate peace as well.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin can be most satisfied. The concessions he has made are so minimal and he was so sure of himself that he theatrically declared prior to a parliamentary debate of the treaty that he would resign if the Knesset did not vote in favor of the draft treaty. However, the parliament expressed its appreciation of Begin with more than a three-quarter majority. And a recent report that 10 additional Israeli settlements will be established on the West Bank of Jordan shows how Israel interprets the commitment assumed under the treaty to grant autonomy to the West Bank of Jordan. In exchange for the treaty, Israel has obtained unprecedented guarantees from the United States, the latter assuming every responsibility in the eventuality that Egypt is unable to fulfill the obligations assumed under the treaty.

Israel and Egypt will receive considerable U.S. military and economic aid in the coming years. Of course, Israel enjoys priority in the domain of military deliveries: During his talks in Washington last week, Israeli Defense Minister Weizman requested, among other things, 200 tanks, 800 armored vehicles and a large quantity of artillery and rocket weapons--and he has been given them. He was not outdone in modesty by his Egyptian colleague, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, either, who has asked for 300 F-16 fighter planes, 600 tanks, Hawk rockets and other military materiel, although it is not known as yet how much of this has been granted by the Pentagon. In any case, Moscow PRAVDA is justified in concluding: "It may be unprecedented in history for such an arms race to accompany the conclusion of a peace treaty..."

The Arab world's first reaction to the treaty on a separate peace was almost unanimously negative. The Arab population of the occupied territories has protested against it, and the decisive majority of the Arab governments condemned the separate deal. The Washington partners are particularly troubled by the fact that not only the Arab countries with progressive regimes, but also the "moderates" stress that the separate treaty is contrary to the interests of the Arab nation. Saudi Arabia, which heavily finances Egypt, has been dissociating itself from As-Sadat's policy only in words thus far, but it is now ominously silent. Also, the demand is becoming stronger that political and economic sanctions held out against Egypt at the Baghdad Arab summit conference should be implemented. The resignation of former Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmud Riyad from his position as secretary general of the Arab League bears witness to the inter-Arab tension.

According to the aforementioned London weekly, it was not quite 18 months ago that the United States and the Soviet Union adopted a position in a joint statement with regard to a Middle East settlement. [paragraph continues]

In this, the two great powers declared their intention to come out jointly for a comprehensive settlement of the crisis with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian Arabs.... "The Russians, on their part, have upheld to this day the stance jointly assumed at that time, but the Americans have abandoned it. The Arabs will, no doubt, draw their conclusion from this," states the periodical.

The White House embrace has only added a new document to the archives of many tons of paper on the Middle East, but it has not resolved anything, since the old problems are still there as before.

MSZMP CC ENDS SESSION, COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED

LD291918 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has ended its session. Under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, first secretary, it discussed and approved a report, submitted by Secretary Andras Gyenes, on the international situation and the party's international activity, and a briefing given by Secretary Karoly Nemeth on topical questions of domestic political life. A communique will be issued on the session of the Central Committee.

GYORGY LAZAR RECEIVES BULGARIAN STATE DELEGATION

LD291256 Budapest MTI in English 1119 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, today received Kristu Trichkov, vice-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and head of the state and People's Control Commission. Also present at the meeting, which took place at the Parliament Building, were Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Hungarian People's Control Commission, and Vladimir Videnov, Bulgarian ambassador to Hungary.

LOSONCZI MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD291914 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 29, (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Thursday Otto Roesch, defense minister of the Republic of Austria, who is currently on an official visit to Hungary at the head of a military delegation. The meeting, which took place at the Parliament Building, was attended also by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister. Also present there was Dr Johann Josef Dengler, Austrian ambassador to Budapest.

ACZEL-LED DELEGATION TO ITALIAN PCI CONGRESS

LD291254 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)--Invited by the Italian Communist Party, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party left Thursday for Rome to attend the 15th congress of the PCI. Headed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, the delegation also includes Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the HSWP CC.

LIBYAN TRADE, INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD291916 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)--Headed by Ahmad al-Muqadmi, director-general of the Libyan Economic Secretariat (Ministry of Economy), a 9-member delegation of heads of trade and industrial companies arrived in Budapest on Thursday. The delegation carried on talks with Hungarian industrial and foreign trade companies on opportunities to expand exports to Libya. At the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce on Thursday the delegates had a round-table discussion with chiefs of Hungarian companies concerned. The talks will be carried on. They cover first of all possibilities to buy from Hungary telecommunication, heavy-current and electric equipment, instruments, medical tools, textiles, and ready-to-wear goods and foodstuff.

ADDITIONS TO NEMES COMMEMORATIVE MEETING SPEECH

The following additions to the item entitled "Losonczi, Nemes Address Commemorative Meeting" published in the 23 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 3, are supplied by NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian of 21 March pages 1-4:

Page F 7, paragraph 1, line 12: ...the world situation.

Also the world revolution, the historical period of transition from capitalism to socialism, has entered a new phase. Following socialism's becoming a world system, the liberation struggle of colonial and semicolonial peoples has progressed and the old colonial system has disintegrated. A whole array of peoples have or are accomplishing the historical task of assuring the defense of the independence they have attained and their social advancement through development in a socialist direction. From Angola to Afghanistan, an increasing number of socialist-oriented developing countries are strengthening their relations with the countriesof the new world system.

Economically, the capitalist powers still have a preponderance and possess great resources. Vast assets have accumulated in their bank vaults. However, despite attempts to surmount it, the general crisis of capitalism has again deepened. The great economic recession of 1974-75 has left constant unemployment, chronic inflation and an increasing uncertainty of existence in its wake. In the shadow of the floodlight of a publicity war, a moral crisis resembling an advanced cancerous contagion is gnawing away at society and crime in capitalist society has reached a record level. A series of terrorist acts is convulsing more and more countries of the so-called free world, thus spreading an uncertainty of existence and fear, as sinister instruments of sinister goals of political reaction.

At the same time, the struggle for a solution to this situation being waged against the dictatorship of monopoly capital and for democratic popular power and a possibility for development in a socialist direction is growing stronger. This struggle is becoming the fundamental characteristic of the workers movements of more and more capitalist countries. This is the true struggle for human rights, for a society that insures the right to work, but abolishes the right to exploit and opens broad possibilities for the people's cultural advancement, for a society where friendship between peoples is fostered and where fomenting hatred between peoples, any promotion of fascist propaganda and any form of incitement to war are prohibited.

The intensification of the general crisis of capitalism sharpens differences between the capitalist countries and their competition for markets. In this, an increasing role is attributed to deep fissures that have appeared in the system of neocolonialism. The people's struggle to free their countries from any form of an imperialist penetration and exploitation is continuing to strengthen.

The fact that socialism has become a world system and has been consolidated greatly worried the capitalist powers, but they were unable to prevent it. The old colonial powers were highly concerned also about the disintegration of their colonial empires, but they could do nothing to halt it. The United States played a special role in this respect: It came out for a replacement of the old colonial system by a neocolonial system and its replacement, at that, in a way that enabled it to expand its own influence to the detriment of its NATO partners, and this has indeed come to pass. German and Japanese imperialism, which have grown strong again, also joined in the process of neocolonization, again in order to expand their own influence. The capitalist powers are competing with each other in expanding their own influence, but they harbor the same wrath when the peoples that have achieved their political independence set themselves the goal of creating conditions for a socialist development. The problems of the potentates of the capitalist world are increased by the fact that deep cracks and fissures are also emerging on the basis of the contradictions of capitalist development in the zone of neocolonialism, which had been regarded as firm.

What happened in Iran is a vivid example of the blow struck at neocolonialism. A quarter of a century ago, under CIA guidance, the liberal Mossadeq government was overthrown. Now, however, the Washington administration was not in a position to save its partner and those who tried to save the monarch following the shah's departure. Also this fact, like others, is indicative of the change in the world balance of power.

Page F 7, paragraph 4, line 33:... against Socialist Vietnam.

These adventurous politicians used to call imperialism a paper tiger. Beijing's current tactics are to become entwined with the capitalist powers and make use of them, suggesting a joint anti-Soviet platform to them. While they were still speaking of "paper tigers," they accused the socialist countries coming out for insuring peaceful coexistence of making a compromise. Since the policy of detente--a hallmark of which was the Helsinki conference--has produced considerable successes, the Chinese leaders have changed their tactics. They are now frightening the NATO countries with the fictitious danger of a "Soviet attack" and playing into the hands of the most reactionary Western politicians, who are fomenting the arms race and want to torpedo the cause of detente.

Page F 8, paragraph 5, line 33:...the international atmosphere.

Dear comrades, the great changes taking place in the world were frequently accompanied by sharp conflicts that had to be surmounted or resolved, conflicts the resolution of which was fostered by a shifting of the balance of power in favor of the progressive forces.

This is the path of continued progress as well. In this, the developing socialist world, collaboration between the socialist countries and other anti-imperialist forces and joint acts by all forces pressing for insuring peace will play an increasingly decisive role.

We believe that, irrespective of their outlook and political creed, those who sincerely adhere to detente help their own people and the people of the world to defend the great cause of peace.

Fulfilling the plans for the people's economy is in the foreground of our deomestic tasks. Decisively, this calls for enhancing the efficiency and increasing production profitability and the disposal of products. Improving the standard of direction on all levels is greatly emphasized in our public life. This includes improving organization, relying on fellow workers and workers collectives, making the activity of production conferences more effective, further developing socialist work competition, perfecting cooperation among enterprises and consistently enforcing contractural discipline. It is a general demand that the irresponsible and unworthy practice of trying to substitute an explanation of omissions for the fulfillment of obligations be ended. Another important requirement for fulfilling our plans is for us to adapt ourselves more successfully and profitably to the world economic situation, which has radically changed in recent years.

Singling out the decisive importance of the task to be done in the economic sphere, we must also emphasize the multiple nature of tasks. There are tasks along several lines in the area of production as well, and an important part of them is, among other things, political enlightenment, increasing vocational knowledge and improving the general cultural standard. And we also see diverse tasks if we regard any sphere of material and cultural advancement. These include a continuation of our Leninist policy of alliance, further development of socialist democracy, effectively supporting the development of our scientific and cultural life in the socialist spirit and further improving medical care and social provisions. All these constitute closely interconnected and integral parts of the building of an advanced socialist society.

Page F 9, paragraph 2, line 12: ...of the tasks,

However, are even greater in the period of socialism. We can add to this that also the tasks arising from international conditions have become more diverse and multifaceted.

PAP REPORTS ARRIVAL OF ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI

LD292204 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 March, PAP--The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, arrived in Poland in the afternoon on an official friendly visit. During his few days stay in Poland, the Romanian foreign minister will be received by Poland's leading political and state representatives. Polish-Romanian plenary talks to be chaired by Polish and Romanian foreign ministers--Emil Wojtaszek and Stefan Andrei, have also been announced.

GIEREK VISITS SKIERNIEWICE PROVINCE PLANTS, ENTERPRISES

LD291924 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 March, PAP--The First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek stayed today in the Skierniewice Voivodship. He was told about the achievements and main socio-economic problems of that region and visited the Rawent ventilation and dust extraction equipment plant where he was given a cordial welcome.

In the assembly room of the plant the first secretary of the PUWP CC was informed about the production being carried out to implement export orders from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the FRG and Turkey.

In a direct conversation with the factory workers Edward Gierek was interested in their working and living conditions.

Next, the first secretary of the PUWP CC set [out] for a visit to the vegetable institute which was founded 15 years ago. The institute, which is the only applied research centre of the kind in Poland, has already remarkably contributed to the development and modernization of gardening in Poland. Thanks to its research results many new species have been introduced into vegetable production.

Edward Gierek also visited the largest Polish mushroom-growing cellar which was opened last year. The ultimate production [of the] cellar is to reach some 1,500 tonnes of mushrooms annually.

At the end of his visit, the 1st secretary of the PUWP CC met with the Executive Committee of the PUWP voivodship committee in Skierniewice.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY CONFERENCE

LD291562 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Under the slogan, "For a Greater Contribution of Science and Higher Education to the Improvement of Management Efficiency," a conference of the aktiv of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology is being held in Warsaw today. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, is taking part in the conference. The principal purpose of the conference is to define the main problems whose solution could bring about an essential improvement of management efficiency both at the ministry level and in the country as a whole, focusing its attention on the possibility of using other than investment factors in the socioeconomic development of the country.

PAP CITES PRESS ON NATURAL RESOURCES OF BALTIC SEA

LD291430 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 March, PAP--Two Warsaw dailies, ZYCIE WARSZAWY and DZIENNIK LUDOWY, bring today articles devoted to the natural resources of the Baltic Sea. ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes about deposits of minerals discovered in the Polish zone of the Baltic:

"It has been known for quite a long time that areas of sand, gravel and the mix of both occur in the Polish convention zone. On the surface of Slupsk Shoal, at the depth of 14-16 metres, a 2.2-3.5 metres thick layer of natural aggregate has been discovered. The total amount of aggregate fit for exploitation exceeds 24 million tons and is located on an area not bigger than 9.2 square kilometres. The first experiments with the exploitation of these deposits launched in 1977 proved a full success.

"The sand [and] the gravel heaps occur in the vicinity of Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot, Rozewie, Leba, Czolpin, Darlowo, the Jamno Lake, Kolobrzeg and Dziwnow.

"Scientists are greatly interested in the deposits of heavy minerals occurring on the bottom of south Baltic. They are ilmenite, zircon, rutile, magnesite and leucoxene which contain such valuable elements as titanium, zirconium, hafnium, thorium and uranium.

"Scientists have also discovered in the Polish zone of the Baltic iron-manganous concretions--ball-like and flat lumps containing a considerable amount of ferrum and manganese as well as admixture of other elements such as copper, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, cadmium and titanium. They usually occur at the depth of 48-103 metres or sometimes even closer to the surface", ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes further.

"Quite recently deposits of rock and manganese-potassium salts have been discovered beneath the Baltic's bottom. It is doubtful, however, that they will be exploited, for the same minerals occur in abundance on land. For the same reason it is unprofitable to exploit gypsum and (?anhydrite) deposits located on the sea's bottom. The same goes for coal, inconspicuous amounts of which occur in 20 cm thick layers at the depth of about 3,000 metres in the Baltic's coastal zone."

DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the daily of the UPP [United Peasant Party], deals with the problem of fisheries in the Baltic and says among other things:

"Fisheries in the Baltic cannot exceed 880,000 tons of fish annually. Polish fishermen catch some 106,000 tons. The adoption of fishing quotas is one of the more significant ways of maintaining fish resources at a safe level."

"As of January 1, 1978, Sweden introduced a 200-mile economic zone. Under the circumstances Poland was forced to take a similar step in order to protect her interests in the Baltic. By the decree of parliament a 200-mile zone was established off the Polish coast. The question has been agreed with Poland's neighbours--the USSR and the GDR", DZIENNIK LUDOWY goes on.

"The Polish zone abounds in fish which allows to catch some 250,000 tons annually. In keeping with the Gdansk convention question of fisheries in the Baltic could be regulated to everybody's advantage.

"The Baltic, being a shallow sea, is regarded as a continental shelf. But its division on the basis of the existing legal regulations is troublesome. Everybody wants to get as much as possible and the question is related directly to exploitation of natural riches from the sea's bottom.

"The greatest obstacle to the solution of problem is the stand of Denmark and Sweden, which would like to measure the Continental Shelf beginning from the edge of Bornholm (Denmark) and Gothland (Sweden). Regarding the small size of the Baltic Sea, such a solution would be unfair to other Baltic countries," DZIENNIK LUDOWY concludes.

BRIEFS

FERGUSON TRACTORS FOR AGRICULTURE--Preparations are underway to use Ferguson tractors in agriculture. The first tractors will be received very soon. It is planned to assemble about 3,000 of these 38 horse-power tractors at the Ursus works this year. New tractors will be distributed among 25 voivodships. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD]

TRUCK PRODUCTION INCREASE--The work force of Jelcz motor works this year will supply over 10,000 vehicles, most of the trucks. The work force is increasing the production of large capacity trucks, up to 18 tons, which for some years now have been produced in cooperation with the Austrian firm Steyer. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD]

CULTURAL TALKS WITH GDR--On 17 March, Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art, met with Siegfried Wagner, under secretary of state of the GDR Ministry of Culture, who is leading the GDR delegation to the "GDR Music Days" in Poland. The sides stressed with satisfaction the development of Polish-GDR cultural cooperation and discussed further possibilities for tightening and enriching this cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH DENMARK--PAP--A session of the mixed Polish-Danish commission was held in Warsaw recently to prepare a program for implementing the cultural agreement in the next 3 years. The program signed on 22 March calls for developing cooperation between scientific institutions in both countries, particularly in the field of Polish and Scandinavian philology and of agricultural, veterinary and technical sciences. Frederik Holck Colding, head of the Danish delegation and director of the Cultural Cooperation Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by Jozef Czyrek, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--PAP--Juan Garland Combe, hitherto Peruvian ambassador to Poland, left Warsaw on 22 March. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

DEPARTING BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR--PAP--Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, recently received Abdul Ahsan, Bangladesh ambassador, on a farewell visit in connection with the completion of the mission in Poland. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION VISIT--PAP--At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, an SED Central Committee delegation headed by Gerhard Tautenhahn, chief of the Heavy Industry and Machinebuilding Department in the SED Central Committee, visited Poland on 19-23 March. The delegation had talks in the Heavy Industry, Transport and Construction Department of the PZPR Central Committee, the Planning Committee under the Council of Ministers, the Engineering Ministry, as well as in the Radom and Kielce voivodship PZPR committees. It visited several industrial enterprises and was received by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

LEADERSHIP CHANGES ANNOUNCED AT RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU291930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Report on 29 March RCP Central Committee Plenum chaired by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the plenary meeting of the RCP Central Committee. The plenum agenda contained the following points:

--A report on the strength, composition and organizational structure of the party on 31 December 1978.

--A report on the need to renew party documents.

--A report on the activity carried out last year by party state bodies and mass organizations to implement the party's cadre policy.

--A report on the resolution of the notifications, complaints and requests of the working people.

--A report on the international activity of the party in 1978 and the main foreign policy guidelines in 1979.

--Organizational matters.

First secretaries of county party organizations, leading cadres and, chief editors of the central press who are not members of the party Central Committee participated in the proceedings as guests.

The following comrades took the floor during the debates: Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe Pop, Ferdinand Nagy, Ion (Petre), Petre (Nase), Constantin Crisan, Victor Bordea, Margareta Krauss, Letitia Ionas and Mihai Tudose.

The Central Committee unanimously endorsed all documents on the agenda and discussed by the plenum.

The RCP Central Committee noted with satisfaction that--on the basis of decisions of the 11th congress, the national conference and the Central Committee plenums and at the suggestions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--the party bodies and organizations are carrying out an intensive political and organizational activity to continuously strengthen party ranks, to increase its leading role and to unite the efforts of communists and all working people in implementing the party policy and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

On 31 December 1978 the party ranks included 2,842,064 members, or 94,954 more than at the end of 1977. The party Central Committee stresses that this continuous growth of the number of party members reflects the working people's great trust in the party and its great influence and prestige among the people as well as the people's adherence to party's domestic and foreign policy and the indissoluble unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, around the party and its leadership headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

An expression of the great attraction exerted by the party among the masses is the fact that over 18.57 percent of the adults and 25.9 percent of the country's active population are in its ranks. Following the consistent concern of the Central Committee with strengthening the class character and the workers nucleus of the party, a number of positive changes continued to be recorded during 1978. Thus, on 31 December 1978 the party ranks consisted of 1,495,253 workers, amounting to 52.61 percent of the overall membership. Over 1,287,000 or 45.30 percent of party members, work in industry, construction and transportation; 688,760, or 24.24 percent, work in agriculture; 143,000, or 5.04 percent, are active in goods circulation; and 224,000, or 7.90 percent, work in health protection, education, science, arts and culture.

The nationality composition of the party corresponds to the structure of our country's population and clearly reflects the correctness of the party's nationality policy of full equality of rights among all working people, regardless of nationality.

The RCP Central Committee highlighted the positive fact that the quality of the party members has increased and that the political, educational and organizational activity devoted to strengthening party ranks gives priority to admitting to the party the most conscienscious and advanced working people, particularly workers and peasants inspired by revolutionary spirit and with high moral, political and professional qualities, who resolutely militate to implement the party program and who actually proved through their entire activity that they fully deserve the high title of RCP member.

At the same time the plenum assessed that it is necessary to intensify the political-ideological activity of educating party members and raising the professional training of cadres, particularly of those with responsible tasks in various socioeconomic fields.

The RCP Central Committee plenum decided to change party documents--the party membership card, the control number [cifra de control] and the personal evidence [evidenta] card--which cease to be valid at the end of 1980. This being a particularly important political event in the life of party organizations and all communists, the renewal of documents must lead to increasingly strengthening the party and its unity and cohesion around the Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This action should determine that all party organizations raise their spirit of communist responsibility and discipline and that each party member raise his political and ideological level in order to increase continuously the leading role of our party in society. The action for changing the party documents will take place between 1 January and 31 December 1980.

The plenum assessed that the direct supervision by the party Central Committee and by local party bodies of the entire selection and promotion of party, state and economic cadres and of cadres in mass and public organizations has had outstanding results in this field by giving a principled, organized and uniform character to this activity. Increased exactingness was recorded in establishing, analyzing and examining cadre proposals for all fields of activity with a view to promoting to responsible positions those communists and working people who meet the required political, professional and moral qualities and who actually prove to have a high political consciousness, work capacity, competence and spirit of responsibility.

The plenum stressed that the high example set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, inspires the hundreds of thousands of party-state cadres and gives them full confidence in the force and resources of creative energy of the working people and all the people. The plenum decided that particular care and increased exactingness continue to be shown in the activity of selecting, training and promoting cadres in order to elect to leading positions competent people with high political, professional and moral qualities whose life and behavior at work and in society are in full accordance with the principles of socialist ethics and equity and who act with revolutionary devotion in implementing the party policy. Likewise, one should constantly act to primarily promote workers, concurrently with promoting cadres from other categories of working people, as well as youth and a larger number of women in the party-state bodies and apparatues and in the leadership of mass and public organizations, ministries, other institutions and socioeconomic units.

The entire activity of selecting and promoting party-state cadres and cadres in mass and public organizations should continue to be carried out on the basis of the uniform perspective plan under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee and local party bodies.

Examining the implementation of the RCP Central Committee decision concerning the letters and audiences of working people, the plenum stressed that last year's activity in this field has improved and that the principles of our socialist democracy have asserted themselves to a greater extent, since the party bodies and organizations have shown gréater concern and responsibility for resolving the proposals, notifications, complaints and requests from the people.

The party Central Committee noted with satisfaction that an ever larger number of working people from all social categories place confidence in and turn to party-state bodies and the party leadership, something which reflects the ever stronger ties between the party and people, the greater feeling of responsibility and the advanced attitude of citizens concerning the problems raised by socialist construction in our country as well as the people's adherance to the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state and their determination to do everything to unflichingly implement the decisions of the 11th congress and the party program.

In view of the importance of the provisions of the decision and law on resolving the proposals, notifications, complaints and requests of the working people, the plenum recommended certain measures designed to insure the smooth development of this activity, the examination and resolution on time of problems raised in the people's letters and audiences and the strict observance of duties and responsibilities incumbent in this respect upon leading cadres in socioeconomic units and party, state and public organizations by fully utilizing the organizational and institutional framework for the broad manifestation of the masses of working people in the socioeconomic life and for their active participation in leading all fields of our social life.

The plenum fully endorsed our party-state international activity and foreign policy of peace and broad cooperation among all nations. Our principled party-state foreign policy is in full accordance with decisions of the 11th RCP Congress, with the vital interests of all our nation, with the socialist construction in Romania and with the progress and well-being of our people. It is also in full agreement with the overall cause of socialism and makes a most important contribution to strengthening the cooperation and friendship among all nations and promoting peace and progress throughout the world.

The party Central Committee plenum highly assesses the decisive contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to drafting and implementing the overall political line of our party and state.

The plenum assesses that through his high competence and great prestige enjoyed in the world as well as through his untiring activity in the spirit of a profound principledness, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has made and is making a priceless contribution to resolving the key problems facing contemporary mankind and to building a world of peace and progress on our planet.

The plenum expressed the determination of our party and state to continue to consistently promote the foreign policy guidelines established by the 11th congress and party program by acting energetically and consistently to increase the role of Socialist Romania in the struggle for socialism, social progress, detente and peace in the world.

In connection with the party's international activity the plenum unanimously adopted a resolution which will be published.

In view of Comrade Manea Manescu's health and at his request, the plenum decided to relieve him from the position of prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The plenum unanimously appointed Comrade Ilie Verdet as prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the proposal of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Dumitru Popa as secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The plenum coopted Comrade Ilie Radulescu as member of the party Central Committee and unanimously elected him as secretary of the party Central Committee.

The plenum coopted Comrade Nicolae Constantin as member of the party Central Committee and unanimously elected him as candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee; the plenum also appointed him as chairman of the State Planning Committee and deputy prime minister of the government.

The comrades appointed to and elected in high party-state positions took the floor and thanked the Central Committee and the party secretary general for the great trust granted to them and pledged to act with all energy and responsibility to commendably fulfill the great tasks entrusted to them, to carry out the party policy and to implement the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and himself personally, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the comrades appointed to and elected in various positions and wished them success in their activity, expressing the conviction that they will act, together with the respective collectives and within the framework of the party leadership, so that they can best fulfill their tasks. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for the comrades promoted to these responsible tasks and all leading cadres, to strengthen the spirit of collective work and true fellowship, by acting firmly to implement the program adopted by the 11th congress and constantly endeavoring to increase the party's role in all fields and its unity and strength, since this is a guarantee of the honorable fulfillment by our party of the historic mission incumbent upon it in our socialist society.

By presidential decree, Comrade Ilie Verdet was relieved of his position as first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu was relieved of his position as deputy prime minister of the government.

By the same decree, Comrade Nicolae Constantin was relieved of his position as minister secretary of state at the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chief of the group of advisers to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and was appointed to the position of deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Comrade Dumitru Popa was relieved of his position as minister secretary of state at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

## Plenum Resolution on Foreign Policy

AU292137 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2017 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Report on resolution of the 29 March RCP Central Committee plenum on the Romanian party-state international policy]

[Text] Discussing and examining the report on the pary-state international policy in 1978 and the main foreign policy guidelines for 1979, the RCP Central Committee plenum unanimously approves the principled foreign policy and the particularly intensive international activity of our party and state and assesses that they are in full accordance with decisions of the 11th party congress, with the vital interests of our whole nation, with the socialist construction in Romania and with the people's progress and well-being, that they are in full agreement with the overall cause of socialism and that they make an important contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation among nations and to the cause of detente and peace in the world.

The RCP Central Committee plenum highly assesses the decisive contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to drafting and implementing the overall party-state political line. The plenum assesses that-through his high competence and great prestige enjoyed in the world and by his untiring activity carried out in a spirit of high principledness for the cause of independence, freedom, security and cooperation between peoples--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has made and is making a priceless contribution to the struggle to actually resolving the key problems facing contemporary mankind and building a world of peace and progress on our planet.

The Central Committee plenum highly assesses the efforts made by our party and state to strengthen and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist states, to expand cooperation with developing countries and nonalined states and to expand cooperation with developed capitalist countries. The RCP Central Committee plenum highly assesses our country's intensive activity carried out to diminish tensions in international life and Socialist Romania's contribution to establishing a climate of detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The participants in the plenary proceedings unanimously endorse our party-state position concerning events in Southeast Asia, assessing that it is in full accordance with decisions of the 11th congress. Romania has consistently spoken out against any kind of military actions, stressing that there is no way in which they can be justified and that they only harm the interests of the respective countries and the general cause of socialism, detente and peace in the world.

Our party and state have firmly advocated that the peoples building the new social system in that part of the world firmly renounce force in solving their problems, regardless of the causes that have generated these problems, and that everything be done to strengthen their friendship and cooperation in the spirit of principles guiding relations between socialist countries, namely, the principles of full equality, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs and comradely cooperation.

Romania considers that all problems concerning those peoples should be resolved by the peoples themselves, without foreign interference, and that contentious issues between states, including territorial ones, be resolved through negotiations alone, in a spirit of friendship. Such a solution of problems in Southeast Asia is to the benefit of the socioeconomic development of the peoples in those countries and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, of strengthening security in that part of the world and of detente and peace at the world level.

In the spirit of decisions adopted by the 10th and 11th congresses, the Central Committee plenum reiterates Socialist Romania's firm position not to blame any socialist countries or communist parties, but to do everything to eliminate tensions and to strengthen the unity and solidarity of all states building the new social system and of all communist and workers parties.

The plenum endorses our country's position and actions to peacefully resolve the Middle East conflict so that an overall solution of the problems existing in that part of the world is attained by insuring Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, creating an independent Palestinian state and guaranteeing the security and peace of all states in that area.

Proceeding from the particular complexity of the Middle East situation, including after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the plenum unanimously praises our party-state position concerning the intensification of efforts aimed at a global peace in that part of the world. In this respect Romania has advocated and continue to advocate the resumption of the Geneva conference, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO and the two co-chairmen, the Soviet Union and the United States; Romania also speaks out for holding any other meeting devoted to this goal or for discussing this problem at the United Nations.

The plenum also approves our party-state efforts and contribution to eliminating hotbeds of conflict in Africa, or any other part of the world where conflicts and disputes still exist, on the basis of the principle that all types of differences should be solved through peaceful negotiations alone, by renouncing force and military confrontations.

The resolution states that the plenum highly assesses Romania's activities for resolving the great world problems, such as attaining European security, disarmament, building a new economic order and democratizing interstate relations. The plenum fully endorses our party-state efforts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all peoples, with progressive forces everywhere, with communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with liberation movements and with all anti-imperialist forces speaking out for observing the independence and sovereignty of nations, against imperialism and colonialism and for a policy of peace and international cooperation.

Fully endorsing the entire foreign policy carried out by our party and state, in the spirit and on the basis of guidelines and decisions of the 11th congress and the December 1977 national conference, the RCP Central Committee plenum firmly reiterates the determination of the RCP and Socialist Romania to continue to pursue this policy and to do everything to make a constructive contribution to resolving the great contemporary problems.

After reiterating the main guidelines of the RCP and Socialist Romania in the international life, the resolution concludes as follows: The RCP Central Committee plenum solemnly expresses the determination of our party and state and of the Romanian people to take unflinching action, in close unity with all forces of progress and peace, to fully contribute to a positive development of the international climate, to the cause of detente and understanding among nations and to the creation of a better and more just world on our planet.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS SUF EXECUTIVE BUREAU MEETING

AU292108 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2025 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon chaired a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF]. During the meeting the Executive Bureau discussed and approved the draft plan of the national council's foreign relations for 1979, a plan drawn up on the basis of party documents and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations. The plan provides for actions meant to insure the SUF's contribution to democratizing interstate relations, building a new international economic and political order, politically solving contentious problems and conflicts and promoting the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding in the world.

The Executive Bureau endorses the decision of the party Central Committee plenum to release Comrade Manea Manescu from the position of prime minister of the government in view of his poor health and at his request. The Executive Bureau endorses the plenum's decision to propose Comrade Ilie Verdet for the position of prime minister of the government. The Executive Bureau agreed that this proposal also be submitted to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] in the name of the SUF National Council.

In keeping with decisions made by the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the Executive Bureau of the SUF National Council agreed that the release of Comrade Emil Bobu from the position of vice president of the State Council, following his election as chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions and his appointment as minister of labor, also be submitted to the GNA in its name. It also agreed that the release of Comrade Ion Dinca from his position as member of the State Council, following his appointment as member of the government, be submitted to the GNA in its name, too.

The Executive Bureau also agreed that the election of Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu as vice president of the State Council and the election of Comrades Gheorghe Pana, first secretary of Bucharest municipal party committee, and Ion Iliescu, first secretary of Iasi county party committee, as members of the State Council be submitted to the GNA in its name, too.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281445 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

On the National Day of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, I have the great pleasure of extending heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness to you as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly people of your country.

Recalling with particular pleasure your visit to our country, the talks held and understanding agreed upon on that occasion, I express the conviction that relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh, both at the bilateral level and in the international life, will continue to develop and strengthen, to the benefit of the peoples of our countries and in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU291844 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Emilio Carderon Puig, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to our country. Presenting his credentials to the Romanian chief of state, the Mexican ambassador extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial message on behalf of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and the Mexican people as well as wishes for personal health and happiness and for the Romanian people's prosperity.

In his speech on this occasion, the ambassador said Mexico greatly admires the Romanian people and their great and fruitful efforts, under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to promote a foreign policy aimed at attaining an international legal order which can strengthen the political order that is so important for the progress of contemporary society. The speaker stressed the importance of efforts made by small and medium-sized countries to maintain and consolidate peace and to create a world in which the rights of peoples are observed and inequality and exploitation are eliminated. He expressed the hope that Romania and Mexico will increasingly expand their relations in order to cooperate in turning contemporary society into a forum of nations with a real basis for existence and trust and building a better world.

Receiving the ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the wishes conveyed and asked him to extend friendly greetings and best wishes for health to President Jose Lopez Portillo, on his own behalf of the Romanian people, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Mexican people. In his reply, the Romanian chief of state stressed the significance of his 1975 visit to Mexico and of the summit dialog and contacts established between our countries for developing friendly relations between Romania and Mexico. He also expressed the desire to expand this dialog, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The speaker then expressed satisfaction with the continuous development, at the bilateral and multilateral levels, of relations between Romania and Mexico. After stressing that certain good results were attained in the bilateral trade exchanges and economic cooperation, the Romanian chief of state stressed that there are still great opportunities for expansion in these fields and for the further development of Romanian-Mexican cooperation in international life, particularly since there are similarities between the foreign policies of Romania and Mexico, as developing countries belonging to the Group of 77.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said that our countries have identical positions and actively cooperate on a number of key problems of the international life: both Romania and Mexico firmly advocate an independent socioeconomic development and the progress of all peoples and are deeply interested in asserting the new and democratic principles in interstate relations.

After the presentation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Emilio Carderon Puig.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING GREEK AMBASSADOR

AU291741 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Dhimitrios Papadhakis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to our country. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU292155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/3/1979--An Indonesian parliamentary delegation, led by Kartidjo, [name as received] deputy speaker of the house of representatives of the Republic of Indonesia arrived in Bucharest on March 29 at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Talks With Giosan

AU292156 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/3/1979--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received on March 29 the Indonesian parliamentary delegation.

During the interview information was exchanged on the activity of the two parliaments, stress being laid on the contribution they can make to the development of the relations between Romania and Indonesia. Highlighted was the importance of the development of the relations between the two countries, the wish being expressed to expand cooperation in various domains of interest to both peoples. Emphasis was placed on the ever more important role parliaments and parliamentarians have in the promotion of a fruitful and multilateral collaboration among nations.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNECE MEETING IN GENEVA

AU291616 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 29/3/1979--Romania considers that the objective demands of European and international realities, the purposes laid down in the Final Act of the European Conference for Security and Cooperation face the UN Economic Commission for Europe with bigger and more complex tasks whose carrying through demands constant efforts, political willingness and the elimination of the negative phenomena still obtaining in the activity of the commission, stated the Romanian chief delegate to the current session of this body.

Making an address within the general debates, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Romania, expressed satisfaction at the election of the Romanian representative as vice president of the session. He highlighted that the UN/ECE should turn into a body of action, keeping step with the dynamics of present-day economic life. Expressing concern with the obsolete conceptions of approach to European cooperation on the basis of bloc-to-bloc relations, that still prevail with the commission's activity, the Romanian representative stressed that this body ought to firmly and unreservedly concern itself with the whole of the issues of economic cooperation among all member-countries, as independent and sovereign states having specific economic interests and way of development.

The 34th session of the commission should, therefore, adopt fresh measures so as to contribute to the complete translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, act to fit in the member states' efforts for the thorough preparation of the next, Madrid reunion, and for securing its success, concrete measures referring to the broad and unhampered development of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation among all states on the continent, taking account of the economic issues of the whole area. [sentence as received]

Romania attaches outstanding importance to the development of the technico-scientific cooperation among member-states, to the application on a European plane of the decisions of the Bucharest regional meeting of June 1978, regarding science and technology in the service of development. In this connection, the speaker said, Romania attaches major importance to the specific problems of the European developing countries, to the means of backing their efforts for development, through the elaboration of concrete programmes of economic and technico-scientific cooperation, the foundation of a European centre meant to favour the industrial cooperation bilaterally and multilaterally, the industrial progress of the developing countries and the transfer of technology. In the context, Romania upholds the realization of projects of regional or sub-regional cooperation of interest especially to the developing countries in zones with joint specific concerns, such as the Balkans or the Mediterranean. As a matter of fact, Romania works together with the other Balkan countries for economic and technico-scientific cooperation ventures in agriculture, transport, environment.

The speaker then stressed that Romania backs the initiatives of the USSR regarding the convening of an all-European conference on environment, energy and transport, as a concrete form of carrying into effect the Helsinki Final Act provisions, advocating the holding already this year of the first all-European conference on environment. Romania also backs the idea of preparing further conferences on energy and transport.

The activities of economic cooperation in Europe, the Romanian representative specified, should be conceived as part and parcel of the world cooperation and economic issues. The UN/ECE should cooperate with other regional economic commissions of the UN, take initiative as to forms of cooperation in such domains as sea transport, industrial cooperation, trade, raw material supply and others. The UN/ECE, the member-states should more actively participate in everything being undertaken in the world for the establishment of a new international economic order.

WESTERN PAPERS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN DISSIDENT MOVEMENT

Paris LE MONDE

LD291411 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Mar 79 p 9 LD

[Manuel Lucbert Vienna dispatch: "Romania: Free Trade Union Has New Members"]

[Text] Vienna--Have the principle founders of the Romanian Free Trade Union, whose creation was announced in Paris at the beginning of the month by exiled Romanian writer Paul Goma, been arrested? [paragraph continues]

Many indications that have come [illegible] Bucharest during the past few days suggest that this is the case. Be that as it may, [illegible] is certain is that two of the group's best known figures, medic Ionel Cana and Gheorghe Brasoveanu, have not been seen by their friends since 7 March and that it has been impossible since then to contact them from abroad.

The concern felt by friends over the fate of Messrs Cana and Brasoveanu and other members of the free union are reinforced by the climate of repression which, according to several eyewitnesses, seems to have become established in Romania since the new year and to be hitting intellectual and religious as well as workers circles. Specifically it is regarded as certain that Emil Riman, director of Bucharest's municipal theater, has been arrested on a homosexuality charge, as has Aurel State, a German literature teacher, who already has 18 years' detention in jails and prison camps behind him.

Mr Ceausescu himself has acknowledged the current existence of domestic difficulties. In an interview granted to a Dutch paper published 20 March, he, of course, denied that there are any opponents to his policy, adding, however, "except maybe those who have already betrayed the country and who would be prepared to do so again for a dish of lentils." This is an expression of which the Communist Party secretary general is particularly fond and one which he has already used in the past when forms of resistance to the regime have emerged.

Less well known than that which has been developing for several years in the USSR, Poland or Czechoslovakia, the opposition in Romania is real. It is apparently tending to spread, despite the continuing severity of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in that country. One of its first manifestations was in 1977, in the human rights movement launched by writer Paul Goma. At the time the authorities were only able to eliminate this movement--which had gathered support from several hundred people in a very short time--by exiling the majority of its signatories.

Freedom of Conscience Committee

During the summer of the same year there was a strike by the Jiu valley miners, demonstrating the dissatisfaction which also existed in the labor world. Having settled that matter, the government had to tackle, at the end of 1977, another kind of agitation, this time by the Hungarian minority in Transylvania. Spring 1978 saw a resumption of activity among committed Christians belonging to various denominations. That was the point at which Orthodox priest Gheorghe Calcu, arrested 10 March this year (LE MONDE 22 March,) was suspended from his duties as teacher at the Bucharest Theological Seminary.

It was then too that 48 people, mostly Baptists, formed a Christian Committee for the Defense of Religious Rights and Freedom of Conscience. Its main exponents are Paval Nicolescu and Dimitri Ianculvec. This committee, which has done a great deal to publicize repression in recent months, demands in particular, in a 24-point program, a statute for the Roman Catholic Church, the raising of the ban, dating back to 1948, on the Uniate Greek Catholic Church, the authorization of the Adventist sect and an end to censorship, persecutions and discriminations, especially at work.

This latter aspect, less important in the Christian committee's activity, is central in the concerns of the founders of the Free Trade Union. Having begun with the support of some 20 members, it apparently now has at least 60. Members have emerged in several of the country's cities--specifically, apart from Bucharest, in Turnu Severin, Tirgu Mures, Caransebes, Sighisoara, Oradea, Ploiesti and Constanta.

Referring to the international agreement on civil and political rights and the agreement on economic, social and cultural rights signed by Romania in October 1974, the organizers of the free union propose to struggle first of all for observance of the citizens' rights in labor relations; they denounce unemployment, especially for political reasons, propose the integration of stores reserved for party members into the general trade network and demand monitoring by the people of the state's financial activity. They end their manifesto as follows: "It is possible that we, the founders of the Romanian Free Trade Union, will be crushed, morally and physically destroyed, by a sophisticated repressive apparatus. We announce in advance that any disavowal from any one of us of the principles set forth above is invalid, since it will have been secured by force and repression."

Vienna DIE PRESSE

AU281120 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Paul Lendvai: "Bucharest Clamps Down on Groups Critical of the Regime"]

[Text] Vienna--According to reports from Bucharest as well as from Romanian quarters in Munich and Paris, the Romanian secret police have recently struck a blow against the founders of an underground trade union group and against religious critics of the government system. Dr Ion Cana, a physician, and national economist Gheorghe Brasoveanu, who together with another 18 persons, primarily workers, founded a "Free Trade Union" in February, have been missing for several days. Their telephones have been disconnected.

In view of the recently confirmed arrest of the Orthodox priest Gheorghe Calciu, former professor at the theological seminar, and of Aurel State, Bucharest professor for German literature, there is concern over the fate of the founders of the underground trade union. As has been learned from reliable sources, their manifesto--which calls for freedom of assembly, free trade unions, improvement of working conditions and abolition of the special shops and hotels for party bureaucrats--has already been signed by at least 45 individuals. Their names and addresses appear on the lists that have reached the West.

The activity of the Christians, especially the Baptists, is also increasingly worrying the regime. Thus Pavel Nicolescu, spokesman for the Christian Committee for the Defense of Religious Rights that was founded last year, was temporarily arrested early this week. The committee has 28 founding members, including 26 Baptists. Romania has approximately 300,000 Baptists. On Tuesday [27 March] a Dutch journalist, who came to Bucharest accompanying the Dutch foreign minister, was detained by the secret police for 1 1/2 hours after he talked with Pavel Nicolescu's parents.

The authorities' nervousness is obviously due to the fact that both the founding manifesto of the group headed by Cana and Brasoveanu and the latest arrests have become known throughout the country through Radio Free Europe. In August 1977 a protest demonstration of 30,000 miners against a new pension law attracted international attention and led to concessions as well as to personnel changes both at the government and party levels.

The most recent actions are also regarded as a warning signal. Well-informed observers refer to rumors about "Moscow's hand" behind the latest dissident activities as a sheer invention and a transparent diversionary maneuver.

## VIENNA PAPER CLAIMS SOVIETS DEPLOY FORCES AT ROMANIAN BORDER

AU231058 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 23 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Kurt Seinitz report: "Troop Deployment, Evacuation of Civilian Population; Kremlin Now Launching Sharp Intimidation Campaign against Romania"]

[Text] Vienna--New disquieting reports on the sharp wind caused by the Kremlin in the Balkans in the past few weeks: Romania has now become the target of a pincer movement in the true sense of the word.

Earlier, the Soviet Balkan satellite Bulgaria had played up the Macedonian conflict in the sharpest form since Tito's break with Stalin and had called in question Yugoslavia's unity as a state. Through its massive threats against Yugoslavia and Romania the Kremlin wants to halt the striving for independence in the Balkans that is manifesting itself particularly in the Moscow-Beijing conflict.

Now the angry Soviet leadership does not even recoil from military measures. As has been learned from military circles in Vienna, there is a regular pincer movement against Romania--from Bulgaria in the south and from the Moldavian SSR in the north.

Contrary to Bulgarian denials it is reportedly actually true that motorized Soviet units have been concentrated close to the Romanian border in this country--not only along the Danube border but especially along the "artificial border" in the Dobrudzha region, from where an advance into Romania would be particularly easy from a geographical viewpoint.

The military measures at the Romanian-Soviet border in the north, however, are far more massive. There the Soviet authorities have even evacuated parts of the civilian population along the Prut River border, so as to obtain permanent quarters and housing facilities for the troop concentrations. The strategically particularly important border town of Ungeny has resembled an army camp recently.

In Bucharest state and party chief Ceausescu and visiting Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis recently condemned any military threat and foreign interference in the Balkans. Ceausescu suggested a demilitarized zone of 80-100 kilometers along the two military blocs, NATO and Warsaw Pact.

### BRIEFS

FRG EXHIBITION ON EINSTEIN--A photographic-documentary exhibition marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of scientist Albert Einstein--an event organized within the framework of the important UNESCO anniversaries for 1979--was opened at Bucharest University at noon [20 March]. The photographs, which have been made available by the Stuttgart Institute for Foreign Relations, depict aspects of Einstein's life and scientific activity. University Prof Dr Edmond Nicolau, pro-rector of the university, and Richard Balken, FRG ambassador to Bucharest, made speeches. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

SFRY NEEDS MORE CRUDE OIL IMPORTS, PRICES TO GO UP

LD300002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Unless a decision is made to increase the imports of crude oil or its derivatives and unless social measures are taken to reduce consumption, there will be difficulties in supplying consumers with liquid fuel this year. This was emphasized at today's meeting of the Executive Committee and Assembly of the General Association of Oil Economy of Yugoslavia. There is a shortage of fuel oil on the market and occasional shortages of kerosene, gas oil and high octane gasoline. The shortage of these fuels is the consequence of insufficient imports of crude oil, uncoordinated prices of imported oil and domestic derivatives, a disproportion between individual derivatives from our refineries and small capacities for the production of oil byproducts.

At the moment ends are being met but consumption is constantly increasing. This spring, for instance, some 350,000 tractors are being used in the fields and the good weather is attracting motorists more than during the autumn and winter. At the same time, it is necessary to bear in mind that the tourist season, during which a record number of foreign guests is expected--many of them motorized--is yet to come. This supports the argument that more decisive measures must be taken now to allay anxiety and to restore stability to the liquid fuels market.

The economic position of refineries, which is increasingly unfavorable, above all because of higher oil prices on the world market, was also discussed on this occasion. Calculations on losses are being made. However, unless things improve, it is indicated that owing to more expensive crude oil the losses may exceed seven billion dinars. The question of refinery prices, therefore, is again coming into the forefront and the General Association of Oil Economy of Yugoslavia has called for a 23.7 percent increase in these prices. According to oil men, this would only cover the increased cost of oil and transportation. In brief, higher prices may already come in the next month.

KOMUNIST VIEWS 'ESCALATION OF GREATER BULGARIAN POLICY'

AU242010 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1005 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

["KOMUNIST: Escalation of the Greater Bulgarian Policy Toward Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 March--At their joint session on 12 March this year the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia had a sufficient number of weighty reasons to also review, in the course of their discussion about certain international questions and Yugoslavia's foreign policy, the development of relations between the SFRY and neighboring Bulgaria. Particular attention was devoted to those elements which are currently hindering (on the Bulgarian side) the cooperation between the two countries and are raising obstacles in the way of its development.

"Just as in the past, in this period, too, our country, the LCY, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the League of Communists of Macedonia continue, on the basis of their widely known and long-term orientation, to make efforts to develop and improve relations with neighboring Bulgaria and to solve the existing unsolved questions on a principled basis. The SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia within its framework always have been and continue to be devoted to the policy of developing good neighborly relations and cooperation by all possible means.

"Within this framework it is especially necessary to emphasize our moral right and obligation to constantly concern ourselves with the position and the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia. The numerous initiatives taken and proposals made by our side have remained topical to this day," KOMUNIST says.

"But, as was pointed out with complete justification at the session, despite all this, the Bulgarian side--regardless of its declaratively expressed readiness to cooperate with our side--continues to express its hegemonist claims toward Yugoslavia in the spirit of its greater Bulgarian policy," KOMUNIST continues. And what is even more characteristic, a wide front of attacks against the SFRY and the LCY policy has been opened in neighboring Bulgaria in the recent period and this fact objectively narrows the room for finding a way out of the present situation in relations, which have deteriorated. An escalation of the greater Bulgarian policy involving open territorial claims against our country is becoming increasingly more evident. Even the historical foundations of the Yugoslav federation and the basic values of our country's internal system built on the basis of socialist self-management and independent Yugoslav foreign policy are being subjected to attacks.

The equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities are attacked. Our national liberation struggle and, also within this framework the Macedonian people's armed struggle waged against the German, Bulgarian and Italian fascists under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Comrade Tito and the Macedonian Communist Party, are negated and belittled.

As was emphasized at the session: Disregarding the historical realities and the fact that, together with other peoples of our country, the Macedonian people won their own national freedom and statehood and insured their social, economic, cultural and national progress within the framework of the SFRY, the Bulgarian leadership even more fiercely continues to follow its old policy. The rights of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia, which were once recognized, now continue to be denied and the nationalist-chauvinist and hegemonist attacks on the individuality of the Macedonian nation as a whole are being intensified. The Bulgarian side is more and more emphatically expressing its territorial claims.

This escalation, it was pointed out at the session, can cause enormous damage not only to the relations between the two countries and to the future development of these relations but also to peace and security in the Balkans and beyond it, KOMUNIST stresses.

It was for this reason that the following values of our long-term orientation were once again pointed out: Equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs and respect for the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia as a principled basis for, and the only alternative favoring, the development of good neighborly relations and cooperation with Bulgaria to the benefit of bilateral relations and of peace in the world. This SFRY and LCY policy in relation to neighboring Bulgaria enjoys the complete support of the Macedonian people and all nationalities living in Macedonia as well as of all socialist republics and provinces of our united Yugoslav community, KOMUNIST says.

INFORMATION PROGRAM PREPARED FOR NONALINED SUMMIT

LD300920 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Federal Executive Council today considered several questions pertaining to economic policy, sociopolitical and organizational problems, and our country's relations with foreign countries.

The council adopted a proposal on the social agreement having to do with the bases and criteria for the adoption of a plan for the distribution and use of radio frequencies in Yugoslavia, and several proposals connected with our country's relations with foreign countries.

It adopted a program of information and propaganda activity in connection with the holding of the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries. It was stressed that the information media of the nonalined countries have an exceptional and responsible role to inform, in a persistent and responsible manner and on a high professional level, the public of their countries, as well as the world public, on the preparations, proceedings and conclusions of the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries. In doing so they should fully contribute to the affirmation of the nonalined movement in conditions of complex struggle for a new international economic order. Our information media, as well as the information institutions and organizations, will direct their activity to this end.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO FOREIGN LEADERS

Pakistani President

AU272136 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, TANJUG, 22 March--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, it is with satisfaction that I send to Your Excellency, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for comprehensive progress to the friendly people of Pakistan.

"I am convinced that the cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully in mutual interest and for the benefit of understanding and peace in the world."

Bangladesh President

AU272137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, TANJUG, 25 March--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh:

"On the occasion of the independence day of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, it is with particular satisfaction that I send, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, to the friendly people of Bangladesh and to Your Excellency warm greetings and best wishes for the comprehensive development of your country.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express my firm belief that the friendly relations between our two nonalined countries will continue to develop successfully in the interest of our peoples, thus contributing to the implementation of the principles and goals of the nonalined movement, peace and cooperation in the world."

Greek President

AU272139 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, TANJUG, 24 March--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Republic of Greece:

"On the occasion of Greece's national day, it is with satisfaction that I send to Your Excellency, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and warm wishes for the prosperity of the Greek people and for your personal happiness.

"I am convinced that the traditionally good relations and good neighborly relations between our two countries will continue to develop successfully in the mutual interest and for the benefit of better international understanding, peace and stability in Europe and in the world."

DELEGATIONS LEAVE TO ATTEND ITALIAN, BELGIAN CONGRESSES

AU191517 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU

[Text] An LCY delegation which will attend the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party arrived in Rome today. The delegation is led by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

A delegation which will attend the 23d Congress of the Belgian Communist Party also left Belgrade. The delegation is led by Dusan Alimpic.

DORONJSKI LEAVES FOR MALTA CELEBRATIONS

LD301034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0915 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Stevan Doronjski left for Malta this morning.

As special envoy of President Tito, Doronjski will attend the celebrations in Valletta marking the final dismantling of foreign military bases and the departure of British military forces from this non-aligned Mediterranean country.

VALLETTA MEDITERRANEAN COOPERATION MEETING REPORTED

LD291732 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Valletta, March 2 (TANJUG)--The Valletta European meeting of experts on Mediterranean cooperation has accomplished an important job, both the meeting participants and the Malta press assess. During the six weeks of the meeting, at which possibilities for economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean were considered, the exchange of views was very interesting and as a result a whole series of acceptable proposals were presented. The meeting participants agreed on the ideas, proposals and plans to submit to the Madrid meeting of the European conference next year.

At the Valletta meeting, the Mediterranean was primarily discussed as a region which can strengthen ties among nations.

Representatives of the European conference participant states had for the first time more directly to confront and study the needs of the Mediterranean as a whole. It must be noted, however, that the meeting was not authorized to deal with the aspect of security, an essential element in the promotion of relations. Mediterranean security will be discussed in Madrid, as decided by the Belgrade meeting of the European conference.

It needs also to be noted that, of the "non-participant" Mediterranean states, the Valletta meeting was fully attended only by Egypt and Israel while Syria only took the floor once, to present its views.

Despite these serious shortcomings, the meeting dispersed quite satisfied, assessing the most possible in the present circumstances had been accomplished.

The closing document adopted includes a series of projects and plans of importance for the Mediterranean as a whole.

The Mediterranean, it was agreed, needs to be more intensively included in international actions.

The Yugoslav delegation to the meeting played a prominent role. It submitted a number of interesting and useful proposals at the meeting, for example, unanimously adopted the [as received] Yugoslav proposal for the more effective and fuller protection of the region's migrant workers and [words indistinct] for their economic, social, humanitarian and other problems.

LIBYAN GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU272152 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade, TANJUG--A delegation of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by Ahmad Shihati, chief of the Bureau for International Relations, departed from Belgrade yesterday. The delegation spent 1 week in our country as a guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The delegation was received by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Ahmad Shihati had talks with Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Presidium Secretariat and president of the section for foreign political questions and international relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Special attention in the talks was paid to bilateral cooperation between the SAWPY and the General People's Congress, and in this connection it was stressed that meetings and talks between President Tito and Al-Qadhdhafi give a special imprint and impetus to the overall development of relations between our two friendly and nonalined countries. The agreement on the further promotion and expansion of relations and links between the two organizations was also emphasized.

The need was stressed for the further strengthening of the unity and action capability of the nonalined movement as an autonomous, independent and nonbloc factor in international relations.

Both sides emphasized that a complete and lasting solution in the Middle East can be found through Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, by realizing the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the creation of their independent state and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In connection with the hotbeds of war on the Indochinese Peninsula regret and concern were expressed and the need to resolve all disputes and conflicts peacefully was stressed. It was emphasized that the practice of interfering in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign countries under any pretext, as well as of imposing the internal system by an outside force is unacceptable and dangerous.

The interlocutors expressed their readiness to increase support and assistance to the liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and in southern Africa in their struggle against colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination, and they stressed the importance of the recent ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries in Maputo devoted to these problems.

Special attention was devoted to the activity and cooperation with the progressive and democratic parties of the Mediterranean. Support was expressed for the initiatives aimed at organizing the progressive and democratic forces on the broadest possible bases and for their contribution to the struggle for strengthening peace and security, for a free and independent development of this region and for its transformation into a zone of peace and cooperation.

SFRY ENVOY IN TANZANIA PRESENTS AID TO OAU, ANC OFFICIALS

LD291754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, March 29 (TANJUG)--In Dar es Salaam today, Yugoslav Ambassador to Tanzania Milorad Komatina presented the financial aid sent to the OAU Liberation Committee and the Azania National Congress (ANC) by the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance organization. The aid was received by Hashim Mbita, the OAU Liberation Committee's executive secretary and Mzimba Redi, the ANC representative in Tanzania.

The press and radio in Tanzania and other "frontline countries" have given the event marked prominence, emphasizing that Yugoslavia is among the countries which constantly assist the liberation movements in the south of Africa.

CROATIAN OFFICIALS RECEIVE SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD291752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, today received Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the USSR to the SFRY, and had a long conversation with him.

At separate meetings today Rodionov, ambassador to the USSR, also visited Peter Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Ljubomir Majeric, chairman of the republican committee for relations with other countries.

Ambassador Rodionov was accompanied by Valentin Gusev, consul general in Zagreb.